

A Anglicans to take up Dean's work

From STANLEY UYS, Cape Town, November 14

Anglican Church leaders in South Africa, at a fully representative conference in Durban, have decided to provide legal aid for the political prisoners of Mr Vorster's Government and financial aid for their dependants. It means that the Anglican Church will take over a politically dangerous and tricky task that was performed by the Dean of Johannesburg, the Very Reverend French-Beytagh, until his arrest on terrorism charges last January. The church has obviously acted under pressure to step into the breach caused by the removal from the scene.

The Dean was found guilty of receiving money from the Defence and Aid Fund, which is banned in South Africa, and disbursing it to political prisoners and their dependants. He is appealing against his five year sentence. The Anglican Church, in continuing his work, will raise the necessary funds from its own sources.

Archbishop of Cape Town, the Most Reverend Selby Taylor, who presided at the Durban conference, said that the church was appointing a committee to provide aid for political prisoners and their dependants. He said that the church was not seeking a commission with the State, nor seeking to avoid its standing on Christian principles.

The resolution adopted by the conference reads: "That because in a sinful and selfish world people who, in obedience to the demands of the gospel, identify themselves with the poor and rejected will themselves often be despised, rejected, and ostracised by those around them, or even banned, restricted, and imprisoned by the authorities, this provincial (national) standing committee respectfully asks the Archbishop to appoint a committee to provide aid for political prisoners and their dependants."

The resolution is intended to apply to individuals and to corporate bodies. "This does not apply to Christians only," said Dr Selby Taylor. "It means that if people are standing up for Christian principles we should support them, whether they are professing Christians or not."

Asked if attempts would be made to establish the innocence of people before they were supported, he replied: "Under the law a person has to be proved to be guilty before he is deemed guilty—and the onus must be on the state to prove that the person is guilty."

"I would not conduct any public examination. Bishops would try to ascertain the facts, however, and reassure themselves that the particular people they were supporting had not done anything wrong."

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Lady Fleming vows to return

By CAMPBELL PAGE

Lady Fleming, the widow of the discoverer of penicillin, who was forced to leave Greece by the police yesterday, said last night as she rested with friends in London that her one aim was to return to Greece. "I will walk back if necessary."

The expulsion of Lady Fleming, aged 62, whose 18-month prison sentence for conspiracy was recently suspended on health grounds, raises a number of serious legal, diplomatic, and humanitarian questions. Lady Fleming, who was born in Greece, acquired dual Greek-British nationality by her marriage to Sir Alexander Fleming, and was treated as exclusively Greek by the Greek authorities when on Greek soil.

But yesterday, six policemen went to her flat in Athens at 7.30 a.m. without a warrant, without any written notification of deprivation of Greek citizenship or of expulsion, and "tricked" her into leaving her sickbed and accompanying them to the airport.

Passport

The authorities, who had been holding both her British and Greek passports, gave her the British passport at the airport. She was therefore expelled as a British citizen by a notably strange procedure. The British Embassy in Athens was not officially informed.

Paradoxically, Lady Fleming, who had refused an offer of deportation on her third day of imprisonment, was expressly forbidden by Greek law from leaving the country as a person serving a suspended sentence. When police called yesterday, Lady Fleming was in bed on her doctor's instructions and had been told to remain there until midday today. The doctor wanted to take a further electrocardiogram.

Lady Fleming seems to have been the victim of a campaign to expel her among some members of the régime. This misfired after her arrest because she chose to remain Greek, but it was revived yesterday.

She baffled police at Athens airport yesterday when she offered to give up her British citizenship. They rang a well-known interrogator, Inspector Lambrou, now transferred to the police, who said he would contact the Minister of Justice, Mr Tsoukalas. After a three-hour wait at the airport and after being allowed to mix one plane, Lady Fleming was told by Inspector Lambrou that she should catch the 11.30 a.m. plane but that the Greek Ambassador in London, Mr Sorokos, would be informed of the situation and would take appropriate measures.

'Tricked'

Lady Fleming last night described how she was "tricked" and forced to leave Greece. "I have no money and no home in this country. I left my flat this morning to see, as I thought, the chief of police, in this blue dress. I did not even have a coat. Later they sent a policeman to get a coat and a suitcase for me. I have no stockings on, no comb, no lipstick. I have had no time to make any arrangements and I have had to leave my eight cats in my flat."

At the airport just before the 11.30 a.m. plane was due to leave, Lady Fleming was ordered to board it. "I said: 'I am not going to board that plane.' One of the policemen then gave me his word of honour that they were taking me to see the chief of police but instead they drove me out to the plane and pushed me out of the car and up the steps. They had prepared a ticket under the false name of Mrs Constantines."

At Heathrow Airport-London, Lady Fleming at first refused to leave the Olympic Airways plane and decided to stay on board for the return flight. She left after 50 minutes because the plane which arrived at lunch time, was not due to leave until 1.30 p.m.

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Lady Fleming (foreground) leaving her aircraft at Heathrow yesterday

Mariner draws a dusty blank

By ANTHONY TUCKER, Science Correspondent

The first close-up pictures of Mars, relayed back to earth yesterday from Mariner-9, are almost completely blank. It is not yet clear whether, as scientists had feared, the surface is largely obscured by an unusual and violent dust storm or whether the areas photographed are featureless.

The Mariner-9 was inserted into orbit on Saturday. The areas photographed are close to the south pole. The reports from Pasadena yesterday said that the first picture showed only a faint light area in an otherwise, smooth grey surface.

[Dr Harold Masursky, leader of the Mariner television team, said he could see the oval outlines of three craters in the southern hemisphere. The photographs also showed what appeared to be streaks of dust leading away from four dark spots, he said.]

Computer enhancement, a technique applied to extract additional information from both planetary and lunar pictures, failed to reveal any more details. It is hoped that later pictures, taken with a wide angle camera, will show that it is the area that is blank, not meteorological conditions blacking the picture out.

The dust storm, which appears to be affecting a large proportion of the planet's surface, is apparently the longest that has ever been observed. Mars, whose surface is red like sandstone, is often veiled in yellow "cloud." But storms which obscure the surface seem to have occurred only once every several years and then for only short periods. The present storm has already lasted for seven weeks and shows no signs of abating.

It is too early to tell whether the storm will seriously restrict the information which NASA scientists hoped to gain from this \$75 million flight. The first pictures were taken over the polar region which would, in any case, be obscured by what

is believed to be a blanket of solid carbon dioxide.

But it is quite possible that observations made from earth have failed to recognise enveloping storms of this kind. Mars is often low in the sky to observers in the Northern hemisphere and an observer, noting that surface detail was not clear, might easily put this down to the earthly mists and simply switch off for the night.

Mars is now at its closest approach to the sun and records suggest that dust storms are most frequent at this time, when the input of solar energy is highest. Mariner-9, which has a planned 90-day orbital programme, limited to some extent by communication problems as Mars moves away from earth, could be doomed to ill-fortune.

Winds which are believed to be composed mainly of carbon dioxide and nitrogen, can reach 40 m.p.h. in the tenuous, Martian atmosphere, and thin veils of particles carried by the atmosphere commonly obscure the entire surface to some extent, but not so as to obscure surface detail. So if the total envelopment in dust continued it would not only be downright bad luck but an event likely to startle planetary observers.

It would not, however, totally undermine the Mariner programme. Several of the experiments on board are designed to measure physical characteristics, such as surface temperature, atmospheric composition, and magnetic field. Even an unprecedented dust shroud would not affect these and the presence of spectroscopic instruments on board the spacecraft might mean that it would be possible to analyse the clouds themselves. These, even though observers generally agree them to be composed of fine particles, are to a large extent a mystery. With a further series of pictures due today some of the doubts about the flight may be resolved.

Dartmoor escape

Three prisoners escaped from Dartmoor prison last night. It was the first escape from the prison for over two years. They are Stanley Thompson, 26, serving 10 years for robbery, Walter Henry McKenzie, 29, serving nine years for wounding with intent, and James Stevens, 26, serving six years for shop breaking and larceny. They escaped by climbing over the prison wall.

Making a noise quietly

New York, November 14

On paper, New York's noise abatement programme looks impressive. It has a Noise Abatement Bureau and a code of regulations. In reality, the bureau has only one inspector and the code provides for only a \$2 fine for first offenders.

To rectify this, a voluntary group which has been campaigning for a quieter city for five years opened a full-time office this weekend. To mark the opening it held a

quiet march — no bands, no motorcades and, perhaps consequently, few marchers or onlookers.

The director of the project, Robert Baron, believes the basic problem is "how to make noise visible." His supporters believe that in order to stop noise, they have to make some — quietly.

The group has won the support of the Ford Foundation, and this weekend was

able to demonstrate some of the latest technological developments: an electric car which costs less than £1,000, a pneumatic drill with special silencing to cut down the noise by 15 per cent, and an air compressor with similar mufflers.

There was even a quiet lawnmower. That was a bit of a puzzle to city reporters. If there is one noise that Manhattan does not suffer from, it is the noise of lawnmowers.

Jobless who try suicide

SUICIDE attempts in the North-east doubled between October 1966 and September 1969 and nearly half were by unemployed men. Two Newcastle psychiatrists, Dr Sydney Smith and Dr Kenneth Davison, say loss of self-esteem and the financial insecurity may have been a factor. The area's unemployment was double the national average. Over the past 10 years suicide attempts in the North-east have quadrupled.

Toolmen strike

TOOLROOM workers in the Coventry area have voted to strike because employers cancelled a 30-year agreement under which their pay was adjusted monthly to keep pace with production men. The Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers is expected to endorse the decision tomorrow. An all-out strike could mean up to 100,000 men in the motor industry being laid off. The engineering employers are likely to reject the union claim for a 40 per cent pay rise.

Week of disruption expected, says 5; John Torode, page 13.

Off the bone

THE ISRAELIS are trying to breed chickens with shorter legs to reduce the number of egg breakages at the moment of laying.

Cool cheek

NEARLY 400 people from eight countries took part in the European swimming championships for nudists organised by the International Naturist Federation in Rotterdam. Next year—probably Leeds.

Common law?

JUDGES from the Common Market Court of Justice are having talks in London this week with Mr Barber and Mr Rippon on the impact of European Community law on the British legal system.

Oil inquiry

THE Israeli Government is investigating the management of the Sinai oil fields following allegations of irregularities.

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SICHEL'S BLUE NUN ENTERTAINS - RIGHT THROUGH THE MEAL

Bonn hopes for new era in relations with Arab states

From NORMAN CROSSLAND: Bonn, November 14

The political council of the Arab League, now meeting in Cairo, is expected to decide that all the Arab States should resume diplomatic relations with West Germany. The Bonn Government has been working towards this for some time, and there has recently been an exchange of letters between President Sadat of Egypt and the Federal Chancellor, Herr Brandt.

In May, 1965, 10 Arab countries broke off relations with Bonn in retaliation against West Germany's recognition of Israel, and after it had been disclosed that the West Germans had been supplying arms to the Israelis. Since then two members of the League, Jordan and Yemen, have resumed relations with Bonn.

For years West German Middle East policy has been based on a tightrope. It was aimed on the one hand at fulfilling obligations to Israel, and on the other at not provoking Arab recognition of the East German Government.

President Nasser had always toyed with the idea of accepting the existing of two German States but had been held back by the massive aid granted him by Bonn, and by the fact that West German scientists used to work on the Egyptian rocket programme.

The agreement with the Israelis had been kept a secret and was unearched by President Nasser as an example of Bonn's double dealing.

Sky high cost of clean air

By our Air Correspondent

It has produced a policy statement which is based on the acceptance of liability by carriers for noise and atmospheric pollution if they fail to comply with internationally agreed standards and procedures.

The annual general meeting opens against a background of declining profits for most of IATA's members. The report calculates that the average operating profit achieved by the world's scheduled airlines, most of which belong to the association, has fallen from 9.6 per cent in 1963 to about 5.5 per cent in 1970; and the net profit from 5.8 per cent in 1965 to 3.5 per cent last year.

Mr Hammarskjöld's report describes the 1970 results as "grossly insufficient" to meet the industry's needs in view of today's high interest rates and the decline in profits is the result of lower rates of traffic growth combined with stiffer competition on major routes, declining load factors, a levelling off in the former downward trend of unit costs and a continuing downward trend in revenue yields on many routes.

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Away with the marble pianos

From GEORGE ARMSTRONG: Rome, November 14

If the city fathers have their way, Milan will become the first Italian city to have an "English lawn" cemetery. That means, to Milan City Council, a municipal cemetery with small headstones of identical size, and without the usual highly elaborate funeral monuments of marble and granite, preferred here since the time of the ancient Romans.

The British military cemetery at Trenno, near Milan, which contains the graves of those killed in the area during the last war, is the inspiration for the "English lawn" plan.

So far, the project has attracted protests only from craftsmen whose work is in designing and creating grave-yard monuments. They maintain that about 80,000 people would eventually be put out of work, should the green grass project spread to other Italian cities. Some visitors to Italy have become experts on the more interesting cemeteries: not because they find the graves of the famous, but because of the fancy, sometimes moving, sometimes eccentric, monuments to be seen in the area during the last war, is the inspiration for the "English lawn" plan.

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A "GUNS OR BUTTER" argument is building up to an Israeli political crisis. For the first time, Israelis are publicly debating whether they need to spend as much as they do on defence.

The Cabinet decided tonight to "explore ways" of cutting \$14 millions from the defence budget in what remains of the current year. But the argument and the cuts that count will be over next year's budget.

On Friday, General Dayan, Minister of Defence, virtually threatened to resign if other Ministers, including Mr. Allon, Deputy Prime Minister, and Mr. Sapir, Minister of Finance, got their way and reduce his defence budget of \$800 millions. Whichever side wins, Israel's opponents may draw comfort from the knowledge that the country is unlikely to be able to afford the present rate of confrontation for much longer.

There has always been a link between social pressures and the conflict with the Arabs. While the war is on, nobody dares to complain, even when the economic crisis is so severe that thousands cannot make ends meet on their pay.

The confrontation with the Arabs has not only bottled up social discontent; it has made it much worse. It overheats the economy, aggravating inflation, and eats money needed to supplement incomes, to educate the underprivileged children of the "oriental" immigrants and to fund flats that people can afford.

More than money is at stake. Mr. Sapir, who controls the political machinery in the Labour Party, will be Dayan's strongest rival for the Prime Ministership when Mrs. Meir

WALTER SCHWARZ reports from Jerusalem on the building-up of "guns or butter" debate as Israelis question huge defence costs.

Dayan challenged on £600M budget

Ministries must reduce estimates by \$255 millions between now and January, when Mr. Sapir presents his Budget. Contributions from Jews (Contributions from Jews are excluded from this equation, because they are "charitable donations," tax exempted in the United States, which have to be earmarked for immigration and welfare; they come under the separate budget of the Jewish Agency.)

Of the \$1,950 millions demanded by the Ministries \$550 millions must be granted to repay debts, leaving \$1,400 millions to play with, from which \$324 millions have to be cut. Why cannot defence remain exempt, as Dayan demands, leaving the other Ministries to find the reductions between them?

Sapir and Allon explain that while defence accounts for \$600 millions, this leaves only \$800 millions to be shared by 18 other Ministries. To cut \$325 millions from them would mean a swingeing 40 per cent cut in social services that are already so inadequate as to threaten an upheaval.

General Dayan was on an unpopular ground on Friday when he argued on television that "austerity" was the only way to avoid weakening Israel's defence. He tried to sweeten the pill by demanding higher pay for the rich who are building grand flats in Tel-Aviv.

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'Heroin official' identified

A FRENCH Government official has been identified by United States Federal agents as a key member of a ring smuggling heroin and other drugs from France into the U.S. The New York "Sunday News" reported yesterday. The newspaper quoted a source close to the Federal investigation as saying the suspect held a sensitive position in the French Government that gives him access to confidential security information. In Paris, the report was received with scepticism.

High poll

NINETY-THREE per cent of East Germany's electorate were officially estimated to have voted in yesterday's elections for a new Volkskammer (Parliament). This was a single list of Communist-backed candidates to vote for.

Credentials

THE LEADER of the Chinese delegation to the United Nations, Mr. Chiao Kuan-hua, formally presented his credentials to the Secretary-General U Thant at the New York hospital where the latter is recovering from a peptic ulcer.

Service award

ASSISTANT SECRETARY of State Mr. Joseph Sisco, the principal American negotiator in the search for a Middle East peace settlement, was named as a winner of a Rockefeller Public Service Award for distinguished service to the United States Government and to the American people.

Rioting

TWENTY PEOPLE were injured in three hours of rioting in Birmingham, Alabama, after a white military police sergeant drove his car into a group of black soldiers and members of the US Women's Army Corps.

Castro's biggest welcome in militant mining town

Chuquicamata, Chile, November 14

Almost the entire 30,000 people in this Andean copper-mining town turned out today to give Dr. Fidel Castro the most enthusiastic welcome yet on his visit to Chile, of which this was the fifth day.

Work stopped at one of the world's largest open-pit mines as the Cuban Premier's motorcade drove from a winding mountain road, through a triumphal arch and into the town's crowded main square. The mine, formerly owned by the United States Anaconda company, was nationalised last month by Marxist President Salvador Allende's Government. It is the country's biggest single money-earner, and the workers here are among the highest paid in Chile.

Dr. Castro's arrival coincided with a dispute between the 4,000 militant mineworkers here and the Government, over pay awards. The miners recently rejected an appeal from President Allende to modify demands for a 50 per cent salary increase, because of Chile's current economic difficulties, and pledged to press their claim.

The Cuban leader, touring the North Chilean mining and nitrate region in a bleak desert, told workers yesterday in the town of Pedro de Valdivia that they should put the State's interests before their own. He told a crowd of nitrate workers that he believed that nationalised plants belonged only to the workers — an obvious reference to pay disputes in the mining and other industries.

Dr. Castro's reference to workers before their own, the workers here in a Socialist State was the first time he had touched seriously on Chilean internal politics since his arrival last Wednesday. Observers said it would probably be a helpful reference, and one that could have political repercussions in President Allende's campaign to slow down wage demands and increase overall production to overcome the economic crisis.

Dr. Castro will spend tonight at Chuquicamata, and then fly to Iquique, near the Peruvian border, before returning south on Tuesday, to Concepcion, to begin a tour of Chile's canals and lakes. It is believed he will probably remain in Chile for at least 10 more days. — Reuter.

Richard Bourne adds: Yesterday, I made the 24-hour bus trip from Santiago to Chuquicamata, which is usually known. It is a small, grey-brown desert, and is now suitably decked out with slogans, welcoming Castro, and encouraging greater productivity in the nationalised industry.

An official in the local Socialist Party headquarters admitted that there were serious problems over the miners' wage claims. There is a strong right wing among the miners, who recognise that they were likely to get more money from the pre-nationalisation American companies than from a nationalised industry which is mainly concerned with productivity and with avoiding differentials between workers in different state industries.

Chiqu workers get, with bonuses, 8,000 escudos a month — \$115 at the official exchange rate. This is well above the national average, and is also above what the more senior copper corporation bureaucrats earn.

The general manager of Chuqui, whose family fled from Russia in 1917, was campaign organiser for Senator Alessandri, the right-wing Partido Nacional candidate who was defeated by Dr. Allende. He has been kept on in his job by the Government because he is seen to be good at his job. He is generally admitted in the State-owned copper corporation that where two candidates for a post are equally qualified, sensitive jobs normally go to the man considered politically more sound.

The biggest-copper problem for Allende is not production — which has remained at about the same level as hitherto — or a possible strike on the wage claim: it is the dramatic fall in the international copper price, which is likely to cost Chile \$220 millions this year. Copper provides around 80 per cent of Chile's export revenue, and Chuqui accounts for about half of that.

Officers save ship

Port Elizabeth, November 14

The master and four officers of the British bulk oil carrier Heythrop (43,330 tons), damaged by an explosion and set on fire, were rescued today after six days in what salvage experts called "a floating bomb".

The ship caught fire after an explosion 160 miles off South Africa on Tuesday. The 61 people on board — including five officers' wives — were rescued by a Lakerian ship.

But, the Heythrop's master, Captain Alex Johnston, aged 57, of Dorchester, and four other volunteers reboarded the burning vessel in an attempt to save her.

Captain Matthews, who was thrown to the deck and burned his right arm in the explosion, said today that he and the other officers fought the fire for six and a half hours before getting it under control. The West German salvage tug Arctic took the Heythrop in tow.

The four who went back to their ship with him were Chief Engineer James Johnston, Tron; Chief Officer Leonard Williams of Plymouth; Third Officer H. H. Gale of Newton Stewart, Scotland, and Fourth Engineer C. T. Lacey of Great Bardree.

A spokesman for the owners, P & O Steam Navigation Company, praised the men for risking their lives to save the ship. — Reuter.

Quest for Mirage money

From WALTER SCHWARZ

Jerusalem, November 14

Israel has confirmed, some of the more serious talks have started negotiations. France to get back the \$100 millions she paid for the Mirages which President Gaullie embargoed in 1967. Talks have been in progress a month — in secret until news was "leaked" in Paris.

It seems that Israel, for four years has rejected a demand that it should impose conditions before the money, including pay of interest.

It is also reported, but officially confirmed, that it seeks a resumed supply spare parts for the Mirage, and an improvement in the terms of the attitude to Israeli pilots.

That Paris should have leaked the report of the negotiations suggests it found demands irksome and hope-shame. Israel into drop them.

Mr. Ezer Weitzmann, a commander of the Israeli Force and now leader of Opposition party, said at a press conference: "Israel needs the Mirages," which of the Mk 5 type. The air has since been largely equipped with Phantoms Sky Hawks.

That Israel should be interested in money she refused to accept sounds odd, but in Israel, as in many other countries, honour a contract. The has become embarrassing both sides, and Israel's in changing her mind seem have been to improve relations with France. But it looks as if may have tried to strip-hair a bargain.

Nesta Roberts adds:

One reason for refusal to accept payment earlier was: money should where the aircraft go if sold back to France was understandably not that they should be kept. The difficulty has involved the planes are to the French Air Force.

TELEVISION

WORLD IN ACTION about anything but the IRA (ITV, 8.0). Later, Rhys Adrian writes the "Thirty-minute Theatre," with strong cast ("The Gardeners of my Youth," BBC-2, 10.10). "Horizon" looks at the Ice-Age men who lived in—and painted—caves (BBC-2, 9.20).

BBC-1

9.35-11.55 a.m. Schools, Colleges: 9.38 Discovering Science; 10.0 Merry-go-round; 10.25-10.45 People of Many Lands; 11.0 British Social History; 11.25 Drama.

12 noon-12.30 p.m. Hardy Heating Co Ltd.

12.55 A Chance to Meet Brigadier Sir Bernard Fergusson.

1.30 Woodpeckers: Watch with Mother.

1.45 News.

2.5-3.55 Schools, Colleges: 2.5 Science All Around; 2.28 Go to Work; 2.50 History 1917-71; 3.13 Science Extra-Physics; 3.35 Twentieth-century Focus.

4.10 Prospectus: Teaching of General Studies.

4.35 Adventures of Parsley.

4.40 Jackanory.

4.45 Blue Peter.

5.20 Runaway Summer.

5.44 Magic Roundabout.

5.50 News.

6.0 London This Week.

6.20 Entertaining with Kerr.

6.45 Ask the Family.

7.5 Cars: "Who Were You With?" part 1.

7.30 Now, Take My Wife.

8.0 Panorama: Report from Rhodesia.

9.0 The Troubadours.

10.10 Steptoe and Son.

10.40 24 Hours: including Prime Minister's speech, Lord Mayor's Banquet.

11.25 Road Sense.

11.50 Weather. Close.

WALES (as BBC-1 except)— 1.30-1.45 p.m. A Lin Man Hedd; 7.30-8.0 Margaret Williams; 11.52 Weather. Close.

ENGLISH REGIONS— 6.0-6.20 p.m. Look North: Midlands Today; Look East: Points West; South Today; Spotlight South-west; 11.52 Regional News.

BBC-2

11.0-11.25 a.m. Play School: Useful Box Day.

7.10 p.m. Dressmaking.

7.30 News.

8.0 Angus Smith and Jones: Pete Dull, Ben Murphy.

8.50 Call My Bluff.

9.20 Horizon: The Men Who Painted Caves—Cro-Magnon Man.

10.10 Thirty-minute Theatre: "The Gardeners of My Youth" by Rhys Adrian.

10.40 News.

10.45 Late Night Line-up.

ITV

LONDON (Thames)

10.20 a.m.-12 noon Schools: 10.20 Drama; 11.0 Seeing and Doing; 11.18 Picture Box; 11.38 It's Fun to Read; 11.50 Prime French.

1.40-2.35 p.m. Schools: 1.40 Finding Out; 2.0 Captured Years; 2.22 My World.

2.33 This Week.

3.0 Country Visit.

3.10 All About Riding.

3.40 Rupert Bear.

3.55 Peyton Place.

4.25 Tea Break.

4.35 Lost in Space.

5.0 News.

6.0 Today: Bill Grundy.

6.20 Crossroads.

6.40 Opportunity Knocks!

7.30 Coronation Street.

8.0 World In Action: Inquiry into the aspirin.

9.30 Lollipop Loves Mr. Mole.

9.0 Rivals of Sherlock Holmes: "The Woman in the Big Hat."

10.0 News.

10.30 X Film: "The Skull" with Peter Cushing, Patrick Wymark, Christopher Lee.

12.5 a.m. Grass Roots: Ron Bailey of the London Squatters.

ANGLIA—11.0 a.m.-2.35 p.m. Schools: 1.45 Katie Stewart Cooks; 4.20 Cartoon; 4.25 Anglia News; 4.30 Romper Room; 4.55 Flipper; 5.15 Free-wheelers; 5.30 News; 6.0 About Anglia; 7.30 Coronation Street; 8.0 World In Action; 9.0 Rivals of Sherlock Holmes; 9.0 Rivals of Sherlock Holmes; 11.52 News; 11.55 Champions; 11.55 News.

SOUTHERN—10.20 a.m.-2.35 p.m. Schools: 1.45 Katie Stewart Cooks; 4.20 Cartoon; 4.25 Anglia News; 4.30 Romper Room; 4.55 Flipper; 5.15 Free-wheelers; 5.30 News; 6.0 About Anglia; 7.30 Coronation Street; 8.0 World In Action; 9.0 Rivals of Sherlock Holmes; 9.0 Rivals of Sherlock Holmes; 11.52 News; 11.55 Champions; 11.55 News.

NORTHERN (Granda)—11.0 a.m.-2.35 p.m. Schools: 1.45 Katie Stewart Cooks; 4.20 Cartoon; 4.25 Anglia News; 4.30 Romper Room; 4.55 Flipper; 5.15 Free-wheelers; 5.30 News; 6.0 About Anglia; 7.30 Coronation Street; 8.0 World In Action; 9.0 Rivals of Sherlock Holmes; 9.0 Rivals of Sherlock Holmes; 11.52 News; 11.55 Champions; 11.55 News.

WEST & WALES (HTV)— 10.20 a.m.-12 noon Schools: 1.45 Katie Stewart Cooks; 4.20 Cartoon; 4.25 Anglia News; 4.30 Romper Room; 4.55 Flipper; 5.15 Free-wheelers; 5.30 News; 6.0 About Anglia; 7.30 Coronation Street; 8.0 World In Action; 9.0 Rivals of Sherlock Holmes; 9.0 Rivals of Sherlock Holmes; 11.52 News; 11.55 Champions; 11.55 News.

HTV WALES—6.14-22 p.m. Y Dydd.

HTV CYMRU/WALES—6.14-22 p.m. Y Dydd.

WEST—10.20 a.m.-2.35 p.m. Schools: 1.45 Katie Stewart Cooks; 4.20 Cartoon; 4.25 Anglia News; 4.30 Romper Room; 4.55 Flipper; 5.15 Free-wheelers; 5.30 News; 6.0 About Anglia; 7.30 Coronation Street; 8.0 World In Action; 9.0 Rivals of Sherlock Holmes; 9.0 Rivals of Sherlock Holmes; 11.52 News; 11.55 Champions; 11.55 News.

YORKSHIRE—10.20 a.m.-2.35 p.m. Schools: 1.45 Katie Stewart Cooks; 4.20 Cartoon; 4.25 Anglia News; 4.30 Romper Room; 4.55 Flipper; 5.15 Free-wheelers; 5.30 News; 6.0 About Anglia; 7.30 Coronation Street; 8.0 World In Action; 9.0 Rivals of Sherlock Holmes; 9.0 Rivals of Sherlock Holmes; 11.52 News; 11.55 Champions; 11.55 News.

RADIO

RADIO 4 330 m., VHF

6.25 a.m. News. 6.37 Farming News. 6.45 Prayer for the Day. 6.50 News. 7.00 Today's Programme. 7.15 Thought for the Day. 7.30 Regional News. 8.0 News. 8.15 Travellers' Today's Papers. 8.45 Travellers' News. 9.0 Start the Week with Richard Baker. 9.35 Schools. 9.35 World. 9.40 News. 9.45 Sports. 10.0 Music. 10.15 Music. 10.30 News. 10.35 Schools. 10.35 World. 10.40 News. 10.45 Sports. 10.50 Music. 11.0 Music. 11.15 Music. 11.30 News. 11.35 Schools. 11.35 World. 11.40 News. 11.45 Sports. 11.50 Music. 12.0 Music. 12.15 Music. 12.30 News. 12.35 Schools. 12.35 World. 12.40 News. 12.45 Sports. 12.50 Music. 1.0 Music. 1.15 Music. 1.30 News. 1.35 Schools. 1.35 World. 1.40 News. 1.45 Sports. 1.50 Music. 2.0 Music. 2.15 Music. 2.30 News. 2.35 Schools. 2.35 World. 2.40 News. 2.45 Sports. 2.50 Music. 3.0 Music. 3.15 Music. 3.30 News. 3.35 Schools. 3.35 World. 3.40 News. 3.45 Sports. 3.50 Music. 4.0 Music. 4.15 Music. 4.30 News. 4.35 Schools. 4.35 World. 4.40 News. 4.45 Sports. 4.50 Music. 5.0 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Eyskens to advise Baudouin

Brussels, November 14
King Baudouin has appointed M. Gaston Eyskens, head of the outgoing Government, to advise him in his task of choosing the next Prime Minister. It was announced today.

The appointment confirms reports that there are difficulties in forming a new Government following last Sunday's general election in which M. Eyskens's coalition of Social Christians and Socialists was given a majority but extreme Federalists made spectacular gains. There are considerable differences among senior politicians over the new government's programme and who is to head it.

Coalition

The most likely outcome is that M. Eyskens will lead his Social Christian Party in a new coalition with the Socialists. But if M. Eyskens does succeed to a fourth term it will be in spite of the efforts of the French-speaking Federalists — the Rassemblement Wallon and its militant Brussels ally the Front Démocratique des Francophones, who bitterly oppose his comparatively mild proposals for French and Flemish cultural and regional decentralisation and are pressing for a more radical federalist programme. — Reuter.



Mrs Gandhi returned to a nation more hawkish than she is. These posters, appearing all over New Delhi, are the counterpart to Pakistani injunctions to "Crush India"

India's strategy of pressure

From LEE LESCAZE: New Delhi, November 14

FILE talk of all-out war with Pakistan has been what subdued during Mrs Gandhi's absence on her tour of capitals. tomorrow's flag of Parliament is likely to be a revival of pressure.

Indian and Pakistani are confronting each other on the borders. no Indian at talks of a third alternative to the crisis. In New Delhi only visible options are confrontation or war.

Some Indians speak of possible further increases of military pressure, including the use of planes and ships against Pakistani troops in East Pakistan. Speculation has given rise to rumours that the Mukti Bahini guerrillas have acquired an air force.

The rumours are absurd because the guerrillas could launch planes only from Indian airfields. But they are in keeping with the Indian policy of officially denying direct involvement, and describing all fighting as between Mukti Bahini and the Pakistani army.

The Indian strategy of pressure is a gamble that Pakistan can be convinced to abandon military occupation of East Pakistan without a full Indo-Pakistani war, and before economic and social pressures become unmanageable in India. These pressures threaten Mrs

Gandhi's Government and her Congress Party as well as the stability of Eastern India now choked with over nine million refugees.

"We cannot be asked to be helpless spectators at the disintegration of our country resulting from our neighbour's inability to solve its problems," Mr D. P. Dhar, head of India's policy planning commission, and the second man in the Foreign Ministry said last week.

Prices are said to be rising at about 1.5 per cent monthly throughout India, and it is estimated that the cost of sheltering the refugees to the end of March will total about £300 millions. Of this foreign nations have promised more than £100 millions and taxes are expected to provide over £20 millions.

Mr Dhar and other officials stress there is a limit to how long India can bear the financial burden and face the political risks of the situation. They are vague about the timetable, but most of them speak of a breaking point around January, or at the latest before the monsoon in April.

Mexican priests confront State in calls for reform

by FRANCIS B. KENT: Mexico City, November 14

spirited confrontation between Church and State eloping here as the result of increasing agitation aggressive Roman Catholic priests for a new measure of justice. Similar clashes have occurred elsewhere in Latin America over the past decade. What sets

relation here apart is the relationship between Church and State in Mexico. Mexican Constitution of 1917 forbids clerics from taking political affairs. It forbids clerical criticism of laws and officials. It

sees the immediate expulsion of foreign missionaries, of foreign considered to be some, and many of priests are non-

controversial Catholic are under attack — Mgr Mendez Areco, Bishop Cuernavaca, and Mgr Ivan the founder of Cuernavaca Centre for Intercultural Education.

case of the bishop, application of the Constitution Article 130, which church intervention. Citing Article 33, he urged the expulsion of a naturalised US who has withdrawn from rd duties but re in the Church.

sanctions under 130 have been demanded the entire progressive Church here, which a growing number of Catholic bishops.

ugh many consider the to be acting in violation Constitution, an aide-ent Echeverria told anwer that the provisions clerical intervention in are not likely to be at least not at this ent," he said, "is necessary form of government.

even when it violates the spirit of the law. Still, there is a point beyond which dissent must not be permitted to go."

In conservative circles, meanwhile, the outcry continues against the progressive churchmen. Two weeks ago in Cuernavaca, some 15,000 workers of the Government-sponsored Mexican Labour Federation heard their leaders denounce the Church's liberal wing as "enemies of the Mexican people."

Hector Bautista, secretary-general of the federation, accused Bishop Mendez Areco of trying to provoke a clash between Church and State. He denounced Mgr Illich's Institute as a "clandestine centre for subversion" and called for his expulsion from Mexico.

Bishop Mendez Areco has long been the outstanding figure among Mexico's liberal priests. He is widely thought to have contributed substantially to a controversial document called "Justice in Mexico," drafted by Mexico's episcopal commission for social action and presented to the recent world synod of bishops in Rome. It charges the Church with standing idly by while Mexico's ruling minority exploits the urban and rural masses.

Mgr Illich has been at the core of controversy since he opened the Centre for Intercultural Documentation a decade ago. Its purpose, he contends, was to better prepare missionaries assigned to Latin America.

Missionaries, he once observed, "can be pawns in a world ideological struggle... it is blasphemous to use the Gospel to prop up any social or political system." — Los Angeles Times.

students were arrested and at least forty people, including police, demonstrators, and bystanders, were injured.

Today's violence was part of almost daily demonstrations accompanying a parliamentary debate on the ratification of the Okinawa treaty, which left-wing groups oppose because it allows US military bases to remain on the island after its return to Japanese control some time next year.

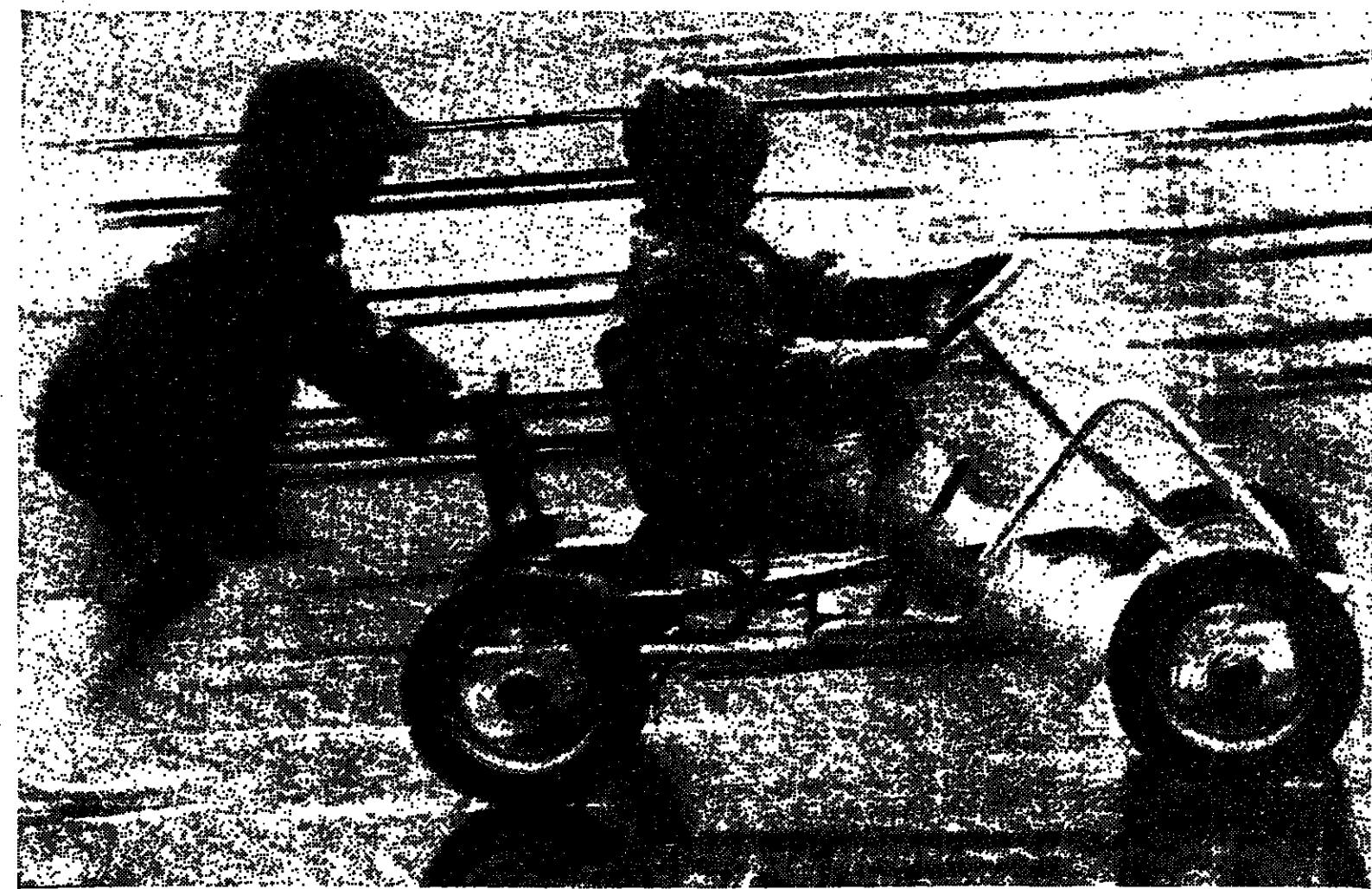
About 88,000 demonstrators, in Tokyo and other towns, took part in protests against the treaty, but the only violence came from the extremist Chukaku student faction. The group had earlier announced plans to send 10,000 of its members, armed with petrol bombs and dynamite, into the Tokyo streets today to kill policemen and attack police and railway buildings and equipment, during an "armed uprising."

About 12,000 riot police were mobilised to drive off the Chukaku members, who were estimated to be only about 3,000 strong.

At one of the city's stations, six passengers were injured when a group of students hurled petrol bombs into a train. Police said they confiscated knives, gunpowder, petrol bombs, steel pipes and staves from students — who included many girls. — Reuter.

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Hoechst keeps thinking ahead



Protecting tomorrow's children today

Our children will not know of many of the health problems of the present generation. Throughout the world, scientists are engaged in a constant search for safer and more effective pharmaceutical and therapeutic agents. Much research is devoted to preparations that will prevent disease rather than treat established illness.

In the important field of preventive medicine, Hoechst is making a vital contribution through its subsidiary Behringwerke in Marburg. The foundation for this work was laid by Emil von Behring with the discovery of prophylactic immunization against diphtheria. Today, Behringwerke is developing and producing an extensive range of sera for therapy and vaccines for prevention.

Ahead through systems thinking

DPT adsorbed vaccine for active

immunization against diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus. Quinto-Virelon additionally against measles and poliomyelitis. Partigen and Tripartigen immunodiffusion plates for improved diagnostic techniques — the result of Hoechst know-how and experience in many fields: In planned medical research, in pharmacology, pathology, chemistry, biochemistry, microbiology; in close collaboration in these fields and integration of the work.

Systems thinking is the Hoechst strategy. Research, development and product experience in many areas are concentrated on the solution of specific problems. Interdisciplinary thinking, systems analysis and systems technique to bring success. To keep thinking ahead — to solve

the problems of today and tomorrow — Hoechst employs 10,300 people in research and development with a research investment this year of more than £60 million.

Hoechst in Britain

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HOME NEWS

For few Car factories expect week of disruption

By GEOFFREY WHITELEY

Car and engineering factories in the Coventry area face one of their worst weeks of disruption as the three-month-old row over a wages agreement for 8,000 toolroom workers comes to a head.

At the same time the dispute presents problems for the national leaders of the toolroom workers' union, the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers, who will be asked, at their meeting in London on Tuesday, to give support to an indefinite strike.

The disruption in Coventry will begin today when the toolroom workers hold their tenth one-day strike in as many weeks in support of their demands for a reinstatement of the agreement, which for 30 years kept their earnings in line with those of other piece workers.

There will be no work for them tomorrow either, since all those firms belonging to the Coventry Engineering Employers' Association will lock out the strikers for the day, as they have for the past three weeks.

However, the strikers now have the support of the district committee of their union for an indefinite stoppage which would

undoubtedly cause widespread dislocation across a good part of Midlands industry. The jobs of about 100,000 other engineering workers would be jeopardised by a stoppage of any duration.

At a special weekend meeting the district committee voted to call for an all-out strike after a ballot in which more than 6,000 of the toolroom workers took part. Of those voting, 54 per cent said they wanted a strike and 46 per cent were against, a narrow margin which will put the union's national executive in some difficulties at its meeting this week.

The executive have to endorse all official strikes and it has shown every sign so far that it supports the Coventry workers. It has, for instance, approved the one-day (token) strikes as official action and national leadership attaches considerable importance to the Coventry dispute.

The executive members, however, will have to devise some means of getting round one of their rules which requires a 80 per cent majority in favour of a district strike.

On the one hand, the executive will have to consider the suspicion, held by their local officials, that the Coventry employers have been quietly encouraged by the Government to resist any return to the 30-year-old Coventry Toolroom Agreement, which the employers discontinued on September 1.

On the other, the union leadership has to bear in mind the serious effects on its other members in Coventry if the toolroom workers are called out; many would be quickly laid off by their firms because the absence of the toolroom men would make a continuation of production impossible.

Added to this consideration would be the heavy cost of strike pay to the 8,000 workers concerned at a time when the AUEW is carefully reorganising its finances to prepare for the extra burdens that it might have to carry under the Industrial Relations Act.

But, should the executive come to the conclusion that the Coventry dispute is important enough and that the ballot shows sufficient support, the toolroom workers could be on strike by the end of the week.

Today, the Coventry district secretary, Mr Andy Boyle, and the district president, Mr Jim Griffin, will go to union headquarters to report the ballot result and to emphasise the high morale among the city's engineering workers.

John Torode, page 13



Jacques Tati: "I did not see one driver with a smile"

Prisoners can make good with a computer

By our own Reporter

Computerised "screening" of prisoners to find out whether they are likely to hold down jobs after release is to be tested at Pentonville and Wormwood Scrubs. The idea is to find out, much more accurately than through personal interviews, whether a man can confidently accept a job before he leaves prison.

Men now in either of the prisons will be asked to give information about their background to be fed into a computer programme from the results of a previous survey of ex-prisoners and their jobs.

Those likely to be "failures," who will need skilled assistance on release, are expected to be revealed.

The research project, organised by the APEX charitable trust — an employment service for ex-prisoners — is to start next April. It is designed to select men who can be offered a job before release with the likelihood they will stay in it three months or more.

"For the remainder," says Mr Freddie Penney, the APEX director, in his annual report, published today, "employment would need to be arranged at a suitable time after release as

fewer than 50 approaches. Of the 44 men placed, 31 stayed for three months or more — a very satisfactory figure" according to the report.

There was no significant difference in the proportion of first offenders and recidivists placed. Dr Southill says that he was shocked to find in the earlier research project that not only did half the men interviewed in prison seem not really interested in APEX's service, but also those who rejected it performed marginally better in terms of reconviction.

He concludes that those who accepted the APEX service were "much the more difficult propositions all round."

Another surprise was that comparing reconviction rates with a control group not interviewed by APEX, there was little evidence that APEX affected reconviction at all. But there was some evidence that the downwards drift of those who had been helped might be prevented in the years to come.

The most likely explanation of his results was that "we offer only the most minimal service, that of finding employment in isolation without trying to tackle any of the ex-prisoner's other problems."

In the past year, the trust had specialised in placing white collar offenders and those with sexual convictions, having found that, with rising unemployment, their prospects are especially bleak. Of 204 cases dealt with, 44 were placed and started work. It took more than 350 approaches to find one particular man a job, more than 80 per cent of the rest needed

M Hulot camping it up in the motor car

By JOHN CUNNINGHAM

JACQUES TATI, whose new film, "Traffic," opens the 15th London Film Festival today, held court last night at the National Film Theatre in the concrete complex on the South Bank which would have confused the hapless Hulot.

Looking a good six inches shorter than Hulot, and showing rather less ankle—or sock—Tati is a one-man miracle of cinema who has thumbed his nose at Hollywood's notion that sex is box office and that motion picture corporations call the tune.

He is essentially a music hall producer who graduated from the Flimbury Park Empire. In terms of modern cinema he is an anachronism in everything but success. He does everything himself: writes, casts, produces, directs, and edits. If the screen was still silver and silent, he would be out there in front playing the piano. And he undertakes the promotion as well.

Yesterday he had an uphill task, for even the modern lounge of the NFT, with its deep-buttoned, synthetic comfort, does not abound in gadgets which Tati can use as objects of defeat. But there was a cat. Tati raised his glass and saluted the cat (who winked).

He then assured us that the incompetent but unsinkable Hulot is again featured in "Traffic." This time as designer of a camping car that is a car-for-camping, and equipped with so many gadgets that it turns convenience into unworkability. Both Hulot and "Traffic" come straight from life. Two hours and a Sunday morning spent watching the humourless aggression of drivers leaving Paris was enough to convince Tati that here was a subject

worthy to be added to the small but distinguished handful he has already made.

Two hours may not seem a long time. But Tati is shrewd and observant and has captured all the nuances of a motorist's impatience. "It was like the 24 hours Le Mans. They were fighting with their car. I did not see one driver with a smile."

Apparently, inside a greying and slightly paunchy Tati there is a gangling Hulot waiting to get out. To make the point, you get a three-minute turn. Scene: a Montreal hotel. Time: Night. Temperature: Freezing. Situation: Tati in bed with no heating. When room service resumes after a shivering eight hours an elec-

trician comes to turn on the enigmatic switch. Instant heat. Tati is the guest who is then disturbed by a string of calls asking if he is the electrician, and will he go to half a dozen other rooms without heat?

Will Hulot, whom he describes as simple (but not daft) and "a little bit out of control," ever come to England? There has been an offer. And there are, says Tati, a lot of Hulots walking around London. There are a lot of filmable laughs, too, "the smart people in Wimbledon," for instance. But film technicians' unions would be against this policy of employing amateurs. If he wants a butcher then he gets a real butcher; his postmen are foot-slogging postmen. But for Hulot, only a Tati will do.

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Labour in ITV 2 dilemma

THE LABOUR Party is to ask for a half-day Commons debate on the future of television, said Mr John Grieve, MP, whip to the party's communications group of backbenchers, at a conference in London on Saturday. But he admitted that there was not enough awareness or briefing on the subject among MPs and said that even within the specialist group there were disagreements about the use of advertising.

Mr Grieve made his remarks to a conference organised by the Free Communications Group and "Time Out" to discuss the proposed fourth television channel. It was attended by about 200 people, and carried a message opposing the granting of the licence to the existing companies and calling for a public inquiry into the whole of broadcasting before any decision is made.

Do we need a Fourth Channel? page 12

New train doors 'are not dangerous'

BY OUR OWN REPORTER

Accidents arising out of the misuse of doors on new train carriages appeared to be no more frequent than on older stock. British Rail said yesterday that there were about 160 Mark IID air-conditioned coaches operating on the Eastern Region, where they were introduced three months ago.

The "Sunday Times" claimed yesterday that three fatal accidents had occurred because of a poorly-designed door catch worked from the interior of the door. British Rail said nobody yet knew what caused the fatalities and inquiries were to be held in two of the cases.

The doors had been modified because there was a possibility that the release handle might be mistaken for a window winding mechanism, the air conditioning meant that the windows are designed not to open. The releases have been given a much heavier spring loading so that children cannot work them. Double catches had been fitted and explanatory notices stuck on the windows.

"People have been falling out of trains for many years," British Rail said. "There is no reason to think the incidence is greater on Mark IIDs than might normally be expected."

Fireworks inquiry

The Home Office has called for a full inquiry into the death, on fireworks night, of David Capstick, aged 10. He was at a party in Doncaster.

Mr Noel Tobin, chairman of the National Campaign for Fireworks Reform, said yesterday the Home Office had promised to let the Campaign know the results. "This was the first firework death in Britain for seven years," he said. "In France it took the deaths of three children to get the ban on the sale of fireworks banned."

Girl 'robbed of education'

Mary Murray, aged 13, won a scholarship to a grammar school. But she has only been there once this term because she suffers from acute travel sickness and the school is seven miles from her home. For the past eight weeks her teachers at Clacton have been sending her work to study at home.

Last night Mary's mother, Mrs Frances Murray, accused Frinton and Walton Council of robbing Mary of the education she deserves. Mrs Murray, of Eagle Avenue, Walton, said: "I have asked for a council house transfer so that Mary can be within walking distance of the grammar school. But the school is in the next borough and the council

is not their policy to transfer tenants into other towns."

Mary had been at the school for 18 months. "She went every day for more than a year but her sickness got steadily worse. At the end of last term she collapsed and I realised she could not carry on. I help her with her French and German and she studies for several hours a day at home. But she needs proper tuition in other subjects."

Mrs Murray has the support of three doctors and the agreement of neighbouring Clacton Council to her transfer request. A spokesman for Frinton and Walton Council said: "We are

trying to be helpful without departing from our policy. The council has always rigidly applied its policy because it is terribly difficult to explain to people on our waiting list how new tenants suddenly appear out of the blue."

Mrs Murray had been offered the first available vacancy at an estate 2½ miles nearer to Mary's school and the council had also suggested that Mary could go to a secondary modern school in Walton.

Her headmaster, Mr Reginald Smith, says: "She was properly selected for a grammar school education and this is the right school for her to attend." If she could not be sent to the school, he said, she would be educationally deprived.

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PAKISTAN REFUGEES

NOTICES

CHRISTMAS CARDS

Students set for 'save our souls' battle

By JOHN EZARD

The 500,000-strong National Union of Students will move into position this week for its biggest and most extreme confrontation with a government.

Some 30 colleges and universities have tabled motions or amendments for the NUS conference at Margate next weekend totally rejecting the Government's consultative proposals to transfer financial control of 700 student unions from undergraduates to dons.

Council flats for studies

By our Education Staff

The Greater London Council is preparing to consider handing over to students groups of council flats which have become unsuitable for family use.

Mr Geoffrey Chase Gardener, GLC housing chairman, disclosed this on Saturday in a speech at a conference on student housing.

Mr Chase Gardener said he had invited a student housing cooperative to discuss taking over housing on "a number of estates on which there are flats which are three- or four-storeys high" without lifts.

They were being made obsolete for family use by the council's modernisation programme. "We might hand them over on an annual rented basis to student representative bodies which may be the cooperative if they prove themselves adequate to run this."

And if this worked, Mr Chase Gardener was prepared to discuss next year "the handing over of a complete block of what will probably be inter-war flats or indeed the top two floors on two or three adjoining blocks, so that there will be whole batches of accommodation under student management."

But he gave a warning that "it will in almost every case be accommodation which is not the best for families. Indeed, in many cases it might be considered unsuitable for families. The environment won't be lush but it will provide you with somewhere where you can park your car."

Professor David Donnison, director of the Environmental Studies Centre, said the housing demands of students would inevitably impinge on the housing market. Unless something was done to provide housing at a fair rent, their demands would inflict severe hardship on families who would have to be rehoused by local authorities.

Some Birmingham students spend less than £1 a week on food, according to a joint survey by the university and its students' guild. The survey found that 13 per cent of the students had an income of less than the full grant. This is because of the parental means test. Nearly 5 per cent have less than £250 and 14.5 per cent eat sandwich lunches.

One motion only leaves scope for compromise with Mrs Thatcher, Secretary for Education and Science. The remainder seek to add an NUS stance of opposition "with the utmost vigour" to the already clear lack of interest of the Committee of Vice-Chancellors and Principals in the working proposals and to the outright hostility of the Federation of Conservative Students.

The spearhead motion, supported by the NUS executive and 19 colleges and universities, instructs the union to give the campaign priority over every other NUS policy, "in recognition of the fact that, unless this campaign succeeds, the student movement will be so weakened that little else will be achieved."

"Such a move by the present Government," the motion concludes bitterly, "is an integral part of a political philosophy which cannot allow collective freedom to be expressed through the existence of autonomous democratic organisations."

Mr Jack Straw, outgoing NUS president, sprinkled extra pepper over the motion yesterday by saying, "The Government is saying, 'How would you like to die shot quickly, floored, or gently hanged?'"

Mr Digby Jakes, the incoming president, who is a Communist, said: "If the college authorities do assume financial control, they will come to be regarded more as bosses than as academics. Either this document is a deliberate political attack on student unions, or it is the product of a truly amazing ignorance of how students actually live."

The union has opened the campaign by giving Mrs Thatcher a peremptory 10 days to answer "Twenty Questions" about the document. It has indicated to the department that it expects replies to every question before conference opens.

It asks how many clubs and societies the Government thinks a student should be allowed to join. (The Government envisages the funds for society membership as coming from a very small sum "to be added to students' maintenance grants on top of the sum to be paid by the University Grants Commission to college authorities to maintain basic union facilities)."

A conference amendment from Sussex University, University College, London, and Aston University, Birmingham, asks for "a day of action" to be called 10 days after any firm Government proposal is published.

Union autonomy and the survival of the NUS will clearly dominate the conference. But a motion from Manchester University, which will be anxiously watched by schools and universities, envisages setting up a semi-independent "pupil power" union for schoolchildren.

Communists reject retreat to Moscow

ATTEMPTS TO STEER the Communist Party of Great Britain back to an uncritical pro-Russian line were soundly defeated yesterday at the party's National Congress in London.

The congress also refused to discuss resolutions seeking to reverse British Communists' condemnation of the Warsaw Pact invasion of Czechoslovakia and rejected a move to abandon its aim to win council and parliamentary seats and concentrate instead on factory floor power.

It was essentially an attempted power bid by middle-aged party members led by Mr Sid French, the full-time Surrey district organiser. Mr French presented congress with a 2,800 word amendment to the draft resolution on the party's position written by its general secretary, Mr John Gollan. It was eventually defeated by 66 votes to 300.

"We have adopted an over-

critical attitude to the Soviet Union and taken a number of attitudes which have led to further confusion rather than clarity," argued Mr French in his amendment. He gave as examples opposition to the invasion of Czechoslovakia; an unduly negative attitude to subsequent developments there; and the boycotting of the Czechoslovak Party Congress.

"All this has gone much further in the YCL (Young Communist League), some of whose material has been anti-Soviet. It has not led to the strengthening of the party, quite the reverse."

Lack of understanding of the titanic achievements of the international Communist movement had led to the British party having the worst of both worlds and this was why some of the Trotskyist groups had more strength and influence than the YCL.

Mr French claimed that Trotskyist and other ultra-Left groups in fact best served the ruling classes. "Their

basis is political adventurism, anti-Sovietism and lack of confidence in the working class movement. The fundamental change so many people require can only be won by mass struggle of all sections of the people in which youth must play an even more important part."

Mr French lamented the decline in factory branches and claimed that this was where the party's drive should be. By contesting elections on the widest possible scale the party had helped to build up the "illusion" that elections and "The British Road" were synonymous.

"In practice we shall only win parliamentary seats, let alone carry through the socialist revolution, when elections are seen as the normal extension of our all-round work and reflect the strength of our branches in the factories and localities."

A direct change in policy towards elections was also sought by Horley (Surrey) branch, which said in its

amendments: "The electoral struggle has often tended to be lifted out of the context of other party work and become an end in itself. It has led to the neglect of factory and industrial work and a lowering of our position in the mass movement."

And Mr Ron Williams, of Stockport, told the Congress: "How can we expect to lead the workers? The path we have been taking opens the gate to the Right. Not a thing can we expect of the Establishment of this country, but the working class certainly deserves something better than Harold Wilson and Co."

The traditionalist wing were also responsible for a resolution seeking to alter the "Morning Star's" policy of being a comprehensive newspaper. Instead, said Mr Joe Tarver, the South Midlands secretary, it should cut out its news and features of a neutral character and devote all its space to reporting news and analysing problems of concern to the Labour movement.

"This would include adequate treatment of developments in the socialist countries."

The Executive chose Mr George Matthews, editor of the "Morning Star," to put the case against the hardliners. It was right to have such a discussion, said Mr Matthews, because this was one of the democratic functions of the party, but the Surrey branch amendment had given a false picture of the party and had drawn the wrong conclusions.

"It is argued by Sid French that the principal reason for our lack of growth is our over-critical attitude to the Soviet Union and the Socialist countries." In fact, said Mr Matthews, the party had never ceased to fight for socialism but this did mean that the British party should be pre-occupied with criticising other parties when criticism was due.

"There have been immense achievements in the Communist world but there have also been mistakes," Mr Matthews said. He asked Congress: "Were we right to criticise the Polish leadership for their handling of a strike which resulted in the shooting of workers?"

On the resolution about the "Morning Star," Mr Matthews said that life would be much easier if it printed nothing else but political news and comment but it was the paper's duty, within its means, to show a wide aspect of life.

It was rapidly shown that Mr Matthews was speaking for the majority. Mr French's amendment was defeated by 66 votes to 300. The amendment calling for the abandonment of the election policy was lost by 60 to 299 and the motion for an all-political "Morning Star" was rejected by 68 to 294. Congress also voted against the Saltsdown amendment, which sought to widen the appeal of the party, by 68 votes to 294.

Today Congress debates Northern Ireland, and a new executive committee is elected.

Malcolm Stuart



Transatlantic solidarity: Mr Tom Dennis of the US Communist Party, addresses conference

Fight to 'save' parks from councils

BY OUR OWN REPORTER

Members of the Ramblers' Association were urged yesterday to join in the fight to save the national parks by persuading the Government to drop its plans for setting the administration of all the parks on the county councils.

Mr Christopher Hall, national secretary of the association, told the annual meeting of its North-east Lancashire area that they should write to their MPs to argue the case for appointing "strong, independent authorities" capable of protecting the national parks for the future.

The Government's proposals are contained in the new Local Government Reorganisation Bill. At present, only two of the

eight national parks — the Peak and the Lake District — have their own planning boards, largely independent of the county councils.

"The Government was urged by the Countryside Commission, with 20 years' experience of supervising the national parks, and by the Redcliffe-Maud commission and by all the national amenity societies to seize this chance to give all the national parks their own independent administrations," Mr Hall said.

But Mr Peter Walker, Secretary of State for the Environment, has instead bowed to pressure from the County Coun-

cils Association, whose motto appears to be "What we have we hold."

"And instead of the radical reform needed, the Countryside Commission has been forced to make an agreement with the County Councils Association whereby the control of the parks will remain firmly in the hands of the local authorities. This agreement means that the parks will be financed from the county council budgets, and that the staff of the parks will be appointed by the county councils."

Mr Hall continued: "How can local councillors, who are elected to look after local

interests and watch over the local rates, be expected suddenly to become the guardians of national interests? One might as well ask an elephant to leap like a cheetah."

During the past 20 years they had seen the national parks steadily eroded. At present, Merionethshire was backing the Central Electricity Board's plans for pumped storage schemes and dams in Snowdonia and Cumberland was supporting the Government's plan for a dual carriage-way or motorway alongside Bassenthwaite Lake.

"So much for county councils as guardians of national parks," Mr Hall commented.

Letter, page 12

65 tug men end strike

The Tyne's tug fleet — idle since October 29 because of a strike by 65 tugboatmen — will be on duty today after acceptance of a claim by the men for more pay.

They said their basic pay rate did not compare with that of labourers in local shipyards,

Chemists 'hit by health centres'

Chemists were being threatened by health centres which dispense their own prescriptions, Mr W. M. Darling, the president of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, said in Stirling yesterday.

He said that supermarkets already undermined chemists' incomes by taking over-the-counter sales, but the health

centres now being established threatened incomes from dispensing prescriptions.

"It seems to me that in the 1970s we might describe the main threat as 'one-stop medical care,' because what the doctors are putting forward is a suggestion that health centres in the urban areas should have all the facilities of a hospital,

apart from beds for in-patients," he told a society conference.

It was known that at least 90 new health centres were planned for Scotland. Mr Darling said chemists should be brought into talks on new health centres at an early stage. It was vital for members of local pharmaceutical committees to be ready to protest.

The old desperate for help

There are many old people who are in urgent need of help in spite of the considerable achievements of the Welfare State, according to a report out today on hospital volunteers.

The groups most likely to be at risk are: people over 75 years; socially isolated (those living alone whether by choice or compulsion); the recently bereaved; the physically unsteady (either housebound or accident prone); and the mentally confused and forgetful. The report appears in a book written in an attempt to help people engaged in voluntary work in the hospital service.

The groups described, the report says, are the people least in touch with their fellows, least able to help themselves, least able to use public transport, and therefore, unable to maintain outside contacts. They are also the people most liable to malnutrition and to deficiency diseases.

(Volunteers in Hospitals, price £1.10.)

Delays hamper full meals service

By our own Reporter

Much of the nutritive value "meals-on-wheels" served the elderly is lost by the delay in actually getting the food to them, a report published today by the King Edward's Hospital Fund for London claims.

The investigators also found considerable variations in the size of the meals taken out by the King Edward's Hospital Fund for London. Some pensioners questioned do not like the meals and that many of the kitchens used dried canned vegetables which have almost no vitamin C content.

The investigators also found considerable variations in the size of the meals taken out by the King Edward's Hospital Fund for London. Some pensioners questioned do not like the meals and that many of the kitchens used dried canned vegetables which have almost no vitamin C content.

Six meals-on-wheels kitchen and two luncheon clubs were surveyed for the report. "The best meals provided the quarters of the recommended intakes of some nutrients a the lowest one-third or less the highest protein, iron, vitamin C contents, we double those of the lowest," the report says.

It was found that the interval between fishing up and delivering meals could be three more hours. Cabbage which is 34 milligrams of vitamin C per 100 grammes when fresh, reached had as little as 3.7 when it reached the pensioners.

The researchers discovered that a proportion of the recipients actually kept their meals to reheat and eat in the evening, in spite of the danger, contamination that this involves. The report points out that many people have been seen leaving their meals on the mantelpiece of the day at night, especially where they were a cooking family. The report also states the possibility of serving evening meals should be investigated.

It also recommends that elderly people should be asked what they like to eat. "It seldom done now. Meals-on-wheels are often the only food that the elderly have, second best since they involve an interval between cooking a service which would ordinarily be unacceptable. It remains to be seen whether future developments in food technology can reduce this interval," it concludes.

"Meals for the Elderly" published by King Edward's Hospital Fund for London (price 30p.)

More forged fivers about

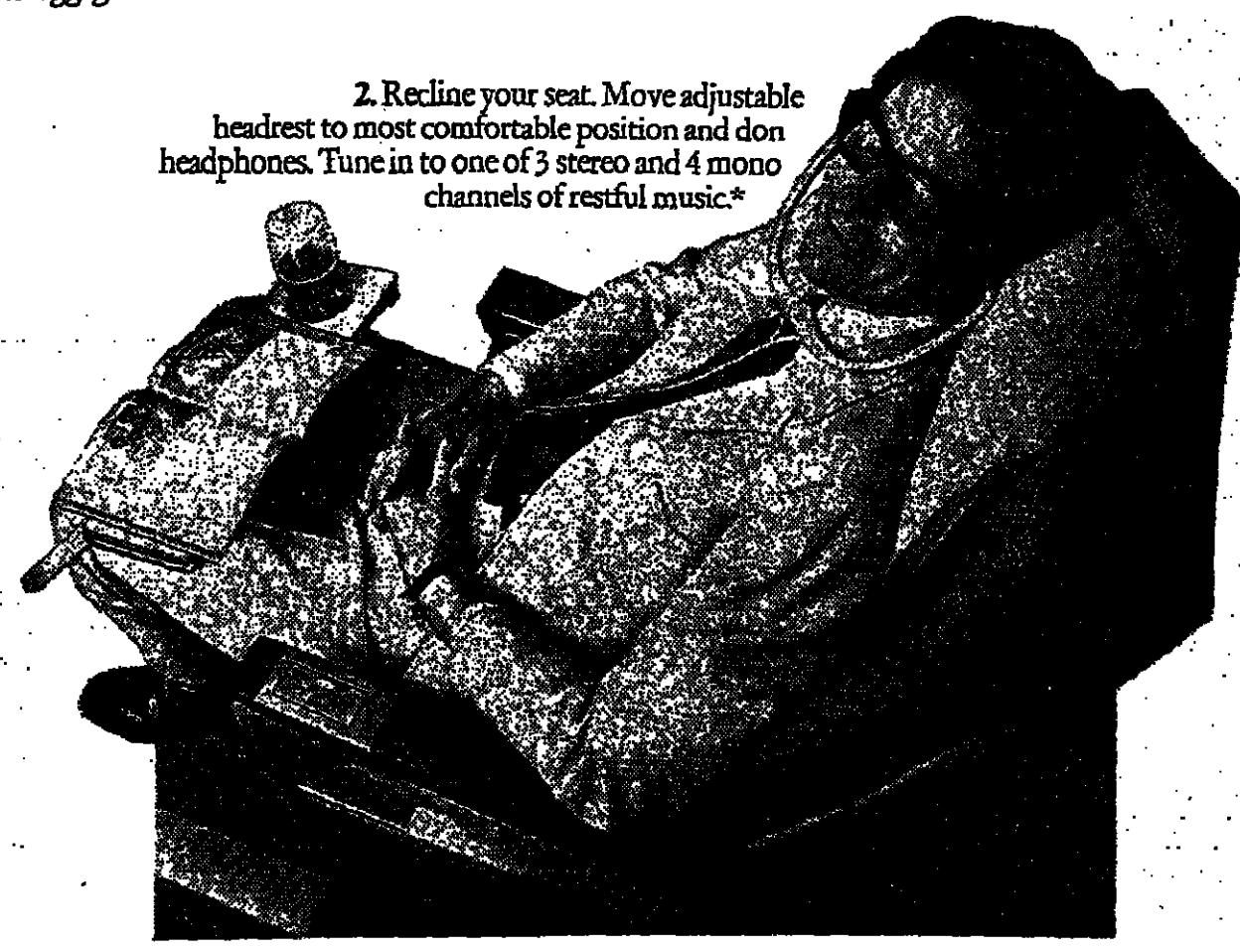
Detectives hunting a "Williams" who paid for a £2,850 Mercedes car with forged notes, have discovered 40 more of the notes are in circulation.

Forged notes have been passed in Battersea, Tooting, Bedfordshire, and Dorset since wads of them were seized to obtain the car on Friday. A batch of notes bears the serial number 31C 884423 and serial 09 884043.

BOAC presents: How to go half-way round the world without going right round the bend.



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3. While cruising over the Middle East, settle back and enjoy a good film*—like "Aristocats", or "Madigan's Millions". Later liven up the Hong Kong-to-Darwin hop with another—like "The Million Dollar Duck", or Julie Christie in "The Go-Between".

Legal aid system is 'full of faults' and needs code of rules

By HAROLD JACKSON

The Home Office is today accused of failing to carry out an undertaking given in a report by the then Home Secretary because wider knowledge of the criteria for granting legal aid "would have thrown an intolerable burden on central funds."

The accusation comes in a report by Justice, the British section of the International Commission of Jurists, on the people who appear in magistrates' court without legal representation. The organisation says that it is the most important report it has published, because of the number of people it affects.

School 'V hazard'

Television trolleys used in schools are potential hazards, a teacher of technology yesterday. They can topple over, causing the television about 5ft. from the floor—all off.

The boy, aged 10, had already been in such an accident, said Whalley F. Johnstone, who is at Warriner Comprehensive School, Bloxham, Oxfordshire. Mr Johnstone has headed from the British Standards Institute committee setting up standards for school television sets. He says "frustration" at the use of "frustration" at the safety demands that any television set must be in one place, must be supported in one place, must be supported in one place, must be supported in one place.

Teen's chaplain leaves £66,000

Walter Norris, chaplain to the Queen from 1962 to 1968, died last August, leaving a gross (£66,170 net, duty 2%).

The report says there is much that is seriously wrong with the legal aid system and disputes official claims that it is working well. It calls for the introduction of duty solicitors in magistrates' courts who could advise defendants when they appear and, in some cases, act for them.

The committee responsible for the study included a stipendiary magistrate, a lay magistrate, a justices' clerk, barristers, solicitors, and academic lawyers.

The authors recall that Mr Roy Jenkins, when he was Home Secretary in 1966, undertook in Parliament to commend to the courts the criteria for granting legal aid recommended by Mr Justice Widgery (now the Lord Chief Justice).

"Unfortunately, and most surprisingly, this does not in fact appear to have been done. The Home Office in August 1970 advanced two reasons for this little-known omission. One was that 'the economics of all-round implementation would have thrown an intolerable burden on central funds.' The other was that 'from the point of view of solicitor and barrister manpower it was unrealistic to hope to provide the sort of service to legally aided defendants which the recommendations of the criteria might have involved.'"

Justice concludes that the Home Office does not itself believe that these officially approved guidelines are being observed and also that it thinks that to put them into practice would cost too much. The report agrees that observing these standards would increase the number of people getting legal aid.

Criteria

"In an adversarial system of criminal trial such as ours the Widgery criteria would appear to us to mark the minimum acceptable standard. . . In our view it is essential that the criteria should be enshrined in the form of rules with statutory force. This would give them the appropriate status and bring them to the attention of both courts and lawyers in a way that no other method of communication can equal."

The "Justice" committee estimates that about 96 per cent of those who appear in magistrates' courts do not have a lawyer, which amounts to more than 1.5 million cases. It acknowledges that many of these may be minor motoring offences in which no representation is appropriate but points out that magistrates send more people to prison than other courts.

It quotes research to show that "in a very high proportion of cases defendants were unrepresented even in the most serious kind of cases tried by magistrates."

"Whether the case is serious or not, and whether it technically falls within the criteria laid out by the Widgery Committee, there can be no doubt that the unrepresented defendant often suffers from severe disadvantages."

"He is scared, inarticulate, unfamiliar with the procedure, and commonly unable to understand what is going on. . . In our view there is an overwhelming and incontrovertible body of evidence that the legal aid system is not working in the magistrates' courts in the way the Widgery Committee intended that it should."

Its remedy is the introduction of a system of duty solicitors at courts similar to that which now functions in Scotland. He would be drawn from a panel of local practitioners and would be on duty at magistrates' courts. He would be available for consultation by anyone appearing and could deal with such matters as pleading, legal aid applications for bail, adjournment of hearings, and pleas in mitigation.

No dearer

In Scotland the cost of the service averages £2.50 for each defendant and Justice says that it has no reason to suppose that it would cost more in England and Wales. Its operation could well reduce costs elsewhere, for example by ensuring that more accused are remanded on bail.

"According to the latest figures, it costs some £23 a week to keep a man in prison or Borstal (and about £20 in a detention or remand centre) so that a reduction in the daily prison population of only 100 persons could have about £115,000 a year."

"In so far as there were remand prisoners there would be savings on especially heavy costs involved in receiving, guarding, and escorting remand prisoners, due to the rapid turnover of these cases. There would also be useful savings in support costs now paid out of supplementary benefit to maintain the wives and children of men in custody."

The report also calls for a body equivalent to the Lord Chancellor's advisory committee on civil legal aid, which would monitor criminal legal aid. This would help to achieve greater consistency in decisions about granting aid in magistrates' courts and generally keep the system under continuous review.

It also wants much more elaborate publicity given to defendants about the present legal aid system and its availability.

"The Unrepresented Defendant in Magistrates' Courts," a Report by "Justice" (Stevens and Sons, London £1.00. Obtainable at 12, Crane Court, Fleet Street, London, E.C.4.)



Which way did they go? Two Japanese children are led back to their parents by a police officer, after being lost while watching the Lord Mayor's Show near the Mansion House

The red book on sale again

A NEW edition of 100,000 copies of the "Little Red Schoolbook" goes on sale today. The first edition was banned after the publisher, Mr Richard Handyside, aged 27, had been convicted of possessing obscene material. His appeal was dismissed.

Mr Handyside said that the new edition contained "minor revisions" in the 26-page section on sex.

"The passages attacked by the prosecution—a total of 12 offending lines—in the original—have been rewritten, without compromising the overall tone, in consultation with the publisher's lawyers," he said.

Rewritten passages are printed in italics with a line beside the text. One paragraph outside the section on sex, and which was specifically condemned as obscene by the appeal court, has been covered with a "non-removable" red sticker.

Mr Handyside said he considered the court proceedings over the book "a total mockery of justice."

Oil holiday

A tanker drivers' strike at the Kingsbury Oil Terminal near Tamworth, Staffordshire, has caused the closure of several schools with oil-fired central heating. About 30,000 children in Midland towns, including Solihull and Walsall, are affected.

Council house lease scheme to check rents

By JUDY HILLMAN, Planning Correspondent

The introduction of long leases which would protect council tenants from large rent increases is recommended in a Fabian pamphlet on housing published today.

The author of the pamphlet, Miss Della Nevitt, proposes leases of seven, 14, or 21 years. These, she says, "would effectively inhibit the rate of future rent increases, because the rate of increase in rent could be written into the leases and the tenants would have the protection of the ordinary courts in enforcing the terms of their lease."

Miss Nevitt, who says that these proposals could be brought in by a 1974 Labour Government, also calls for new laws to ban the eviction of families with children under five years old, and to reduce the council rents to a non-profit making level.

Rents should be fixed over an area so that the average level is equivalent to the average cost of supply taken over the whole stock, old and new, she says. "At current costs it would mean that most local authority dwellings would have rents set at £2 to £4 per week."

At this level rents could be paid out of current income by most local authority tenants. "For tenants with exceptionally low wages, large families, or those who have retired, are unemployed, sick or disabled, a national scheme of rent rebates or rent allowances should be available."

"If tenants have no security of tenure and are forbidden to add a front porch or a garage to their rented house, no wonder it is owner-occupiers who gain the reputation for being the improvers of property and tenants are condemned for their lack of initiative," she says.

However, the tenant would not have the right to claim any of its improvements capital value on moving, because his rent would not have included any profit element.

Other proposals include the creation of communal ownership, with the local authority acting as agents rather than landlords, and the setting-up of national and local tenants' organisations, to act both as a pressure group in Whitehall, and to participate in the management of individual estates.

(Fair Deal for Householders. Della Adam Nevitt, Fabian Research Series, 297, price 25p.)

Labour looks at agents

By MICHAEL LAKE

The Labour Party is studying how to change its structure and organisation in the light of changes in local administration brought about by local government reform.

The most obvious possibility is that national agents, who generally work for one or two constituencies, may take on whole local authority areas which would include half a dozen constituencies.

Last week Mr John Healdley Walker, chairman of the Wimbledon constituency Labour Party, attacked the present distribution of full-time agents paid for by the national executive council, on a single-constituency basis.

He said that the party had failed to capitalise on the "increased affluence" of its traditional support. He blamed it for being obsessed with arguments about policies and not giving sufficient attention to the means by which these policies might be presented to the electorate.

In the wake of Mr Walker's speech the party's newspaper, "Labour Weekly," announced that Transport House is launching an exercise to involve its

6 million members in a review of policies.

Unlike "Signpost for the Sixties," on which Labour successfully fought the 1964 election, this programme is aimed at being comprehensive. A draft will be produced next June to allow the fullest discussion before being presented in concrete form to the next party conference.

The reorganisation of the party will, nevertheless, still depend conclusively on money. The number of full-time agents has progressively declined—from 236 in 1961 to 210 in 1961 and to 140 now. The remainder of the 618 constituencies are organised by voluntary workers.

Mr Reg Underhill, assistant national agent at Transport House, said this weekend: "We would not disagree with anyone who says the agent's service is run down. There is only one answer—that is money. And the amount of money."

Mr Underhill estimates that the constituencies already collect up to £1.5 millions a year for their own local purposes. But the subscriptions on

which the Labour Party is run are farcically low—at present 5p per month. From next year this figure will be doubled, but 10p is still ludicrously low.

To help to fight inflation and improve the national agents' service Transport House has asked affiliated organisations to make a voluntary contribution of 10 per cent of their total income next year.

Wilson wrong on EEC—Thorpe

Mr Wilson led the Labour Party over the Common Market with "all the decision of the Duke of York," Mr Jeremy Thorpe said in Winchester at the weekend.

He said Mr Roy Jenkins and his supporters were "made of sterner stuff" than Mr Wilson. It was becoming clear that European Socialists were social democrats, while in Britain they were expected to be "social scabbers."

Party loyalty, according to Mr Richard Crossman, was to pocket your principles, ignore your convictions, and vote with all the dignity of a sheep being

dipped. "It was in this spirit that 100 Labour MPs wrote to Mr Jenkins telling him that they did not expect him to change his mind over British entry, but merely to become schizophrenic by voting against it."

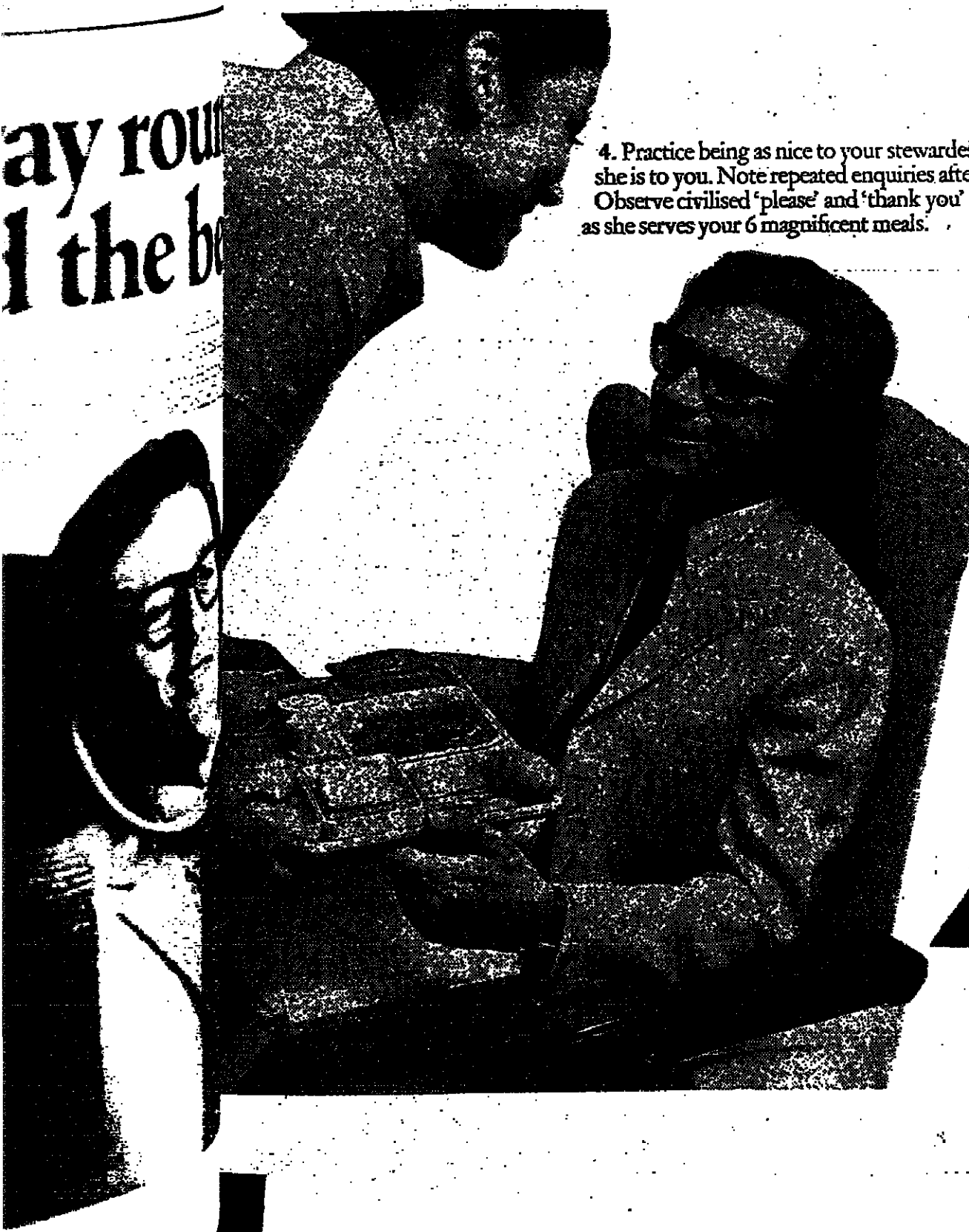
In Bideford, Mr Peter Shore said that re-election of Mr Jenkins as Labour's deputy leader would be "convincing evidence" that the party's Common Market opposition was not serious.

Mr Shore, MP for Steyney and a former Secretary of State for Economic Affairs, said that opposition to Market entry was a battle for the political future

of the country. It was bound to be hard-fought and difficult. "It cannot be won by an army whose second-in-command's dearest wish is not victory but surrender," he told the North Devon Constituency Labour Party.

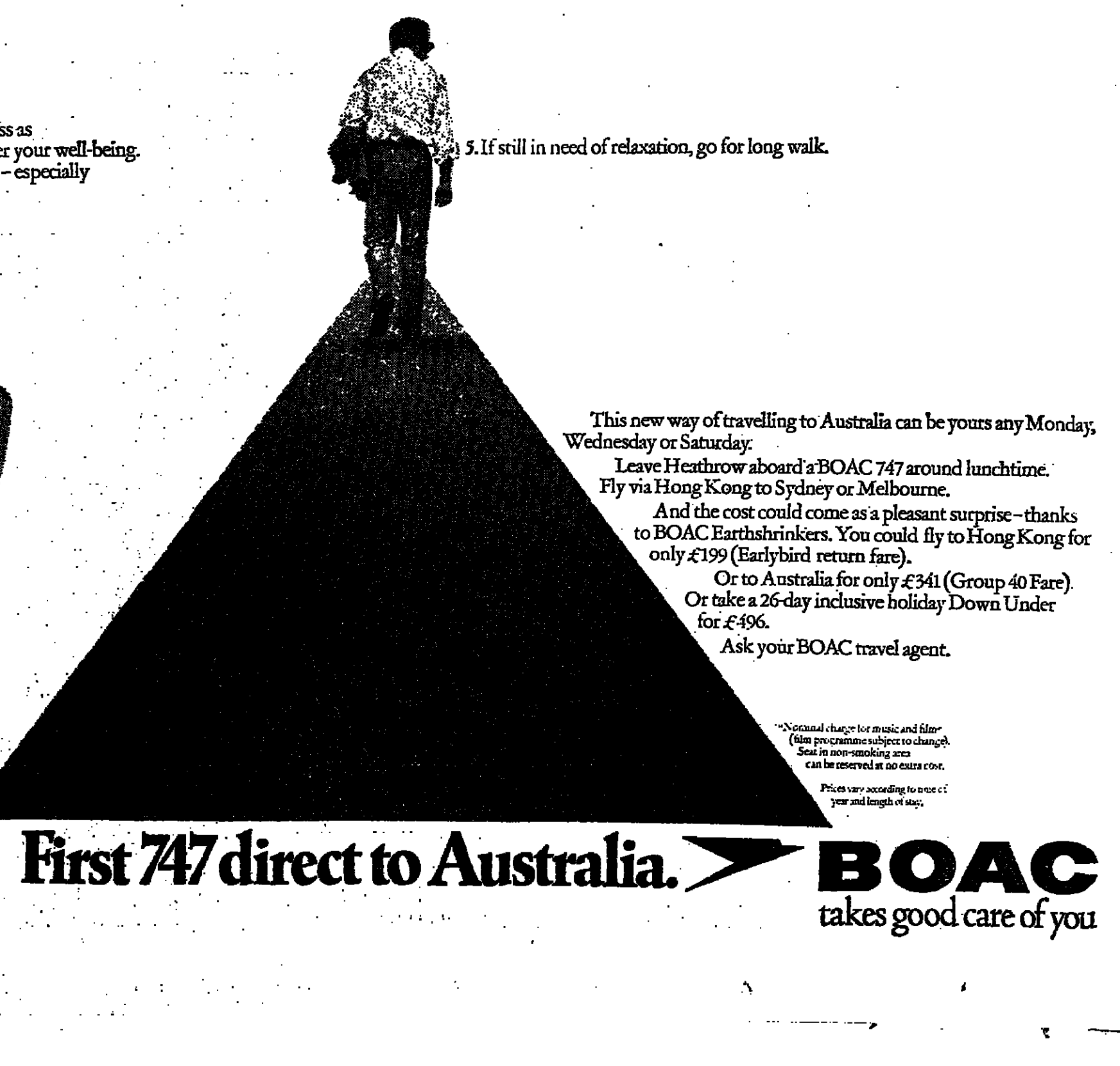
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2. Lives (7)

3. Concerning (2)

4. "HMS" (8)

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VANESSA REDGRAVE AS SUSAN THISTLEWOOD: PICTURE BY PEGGY LEONARD

DOWN AT the Young Vic there is murder in the air; for, after a long series of delays and disappointments, Robert Shaw's "Cato Street" has at last taken the stage. The play deals with a relatively little-known conspiracy to kill the whole of Lord Liverpool's Cabinet at a Grosvenor Square dinner in 1820. Following the Peterloo Massacre of 1819 and the passing of the Six Acts limiting personal freedom, a group of the victimised working-class met in an upstairs room in Cato Street, off the Edgware Road, to plot revolution. A fascinating subject, and to find out more about it I conspiratorially repaired to a downstairs room in the Cut one lunch-hour with three of the cast: Vanessa Redgrave (who plays Susan Thistlewood, the gang leader), Malcolm Tierney (who's a Gallic fellow-plotter) and Bob Hoskins (of Ken Campbell Road Show fame, here playing a nineteenth century Alf Garnett).

Why first of all has Shaw altered history by changing the group's leader from a man to a woman? Hoskins: "I think he wanted to make the point that women were politically active in this period and were a major part of the Radical movement. He's added another female character, Hannah Smith, who was hanged before the Cato Street affair, but whose death shocked a lot of people at the time. Through the play he tries to give one as much of the social and political background as possible." A supreme realist, Shaw himself candidly adds in a note to the text that he also changed the main character's sex because he felt it was more interesting for the audience to have a woman to look at.

Just how important was the Cato Street conspiracy? Trevelyan cryptically says it showed the ineffectuality of the conspirators; another historian merely says it proved how unpopular Castlereagh's government had become; other writers dismiss it in a footnote. "But it was much more," claims Tierney, "than an isolated phenomenon. After Peterloo, there were similar groups meeting up and down the country and at one point everyone

The Cato Street gang

Michael Billington reports on how the actors see their role and the author's intentions in Robert Shaw's re-creation for the Young Vic tonight of the plot to assassinate Lord Liverpool and his Cabinet in 1820

thought there was going to be Civil War. If England hadn't developed so much on capitalist lines, there could well have been a revolution." Redgrave adds: "I've been there, in 1817, there was the Pentridge Rising near Nottingham in which 30 people were killed. Cato Street was only one example of working-class militancy. But wasn't it counter-productive? Didn't it lead to further repression and cause a lot of ordinary people to support the Government? Redgrave: "That doesn't take into account two things. Firstly a lot of these anti-Government plots were engineered by the Home Office: government spies would infiltrate groups, encourage people to rebel too soon and then the exposure of a conspiracy would be used as the excuse for further repression. The other point is that the Cato Street affair was a failure in the short-term but, in the long-term, was an important part of the working-class protest movement that included the Tolpuddle Martyrs and the Chartist out of which sprang the trade unions." Even so, supposing the conspiracy

had succeeded. What then? Had the plotters any blueprint for the kind of society they wanted? Tierney: "They wanted to establish order and social justice but they would have failed. The task of educating the masses would have been too much and the basic social structure would have gone unchanged. Don't forget that until Marx there was no real analysis of the science of socialism for people to work from. Robert Owen tried to show how workers and peasants could combine together in a cooperative community but he was just one individual expressing his ideas. The movement would have failed."

But Redgrave quickly qualifies this by pointing out that several radicals had worked out schemes under which property would no longer be in the hands of the ruling class; also that it was a period of pre-Darwinian fundamentalist Christianity in which there was a popular belief that everyone was equal in the sight of God. So there was some intellectual background to the movement after all.

The standard defect of political

drama, of course, is that it falls into a good-guys-and-bad-guys syndrome. Redgrave: "What people really mean when they say this is that a play has a strong political angle with which they disagree." Well, I suggest, one can still applaud the sentiments of a "1789" and yet wish it gave a more three-dimensional view of history. Tierney: "But '1789' was only intended as a symbol of what happened: not as a reconstruction of reality. Shaw's treatment is the reverse: he starts from real people rather than an abstract idea. And he remains absolutely true to the period so that people don't have an uncanny foreknowledge of Marx or of ideas that weren't around in 1820."

Finally, the 64,000 dollar question. Can a political drama ever change anything? Everyone stares fixedly at his jam-sponge before Vanessa Redgrave breaks the silence. "Brecht's Last Days of the Commune" is the ideal kind of political drama. Because Brecht understood the strength of the Versailles Government and how they were able to capitalise on the weaknesses of the Commune leaders, you get a very clear, concrete picture. Don't know if it changes anything but it opens one's eyes to a situation."

Hoskins adds: "A live performance is the strongest weapon in the arts: even Goebbels realised this. Theatre is basically an emotional experience but if something is projected by an actor with enough feeling it can make you redefine your own attitude. Tierney: "I think the only thing that changes society is conscious political action. The theatre can only follow in the wake of political progress: it can never initiate it. We also tend to talk about the theatre isolated from class. In this country the theatre tends to be middle-class so that, if you want to write propaganda, you have to take it direct to the workers instead of expecting them to come to you."

At which point someone looked at his watch, realised they were late for rehearsal and so the three actors fled the café to clock in and carry on their attempt to prove that political complexity and good drama are not incompatible.

THE TRUE DRAMA

PLANTING gels in the GPO tower seems a mere cautious frivolity compared with plotting to assassinate the whole cabinet, and being hung for it. The obsessed, foredoomed plotters who met in Cato Street in 1820 provide guaranteed dramatic mileage. It is not hard to keep the audience's sympathies with them. They were up against a Home Secretary, Lord Sidmouth, who had rushed to congratulate the perpetrators of the Peterloo Massacre, and a systematic effort at political repression. He kept tabs on them through an informer who may well have egged them on. Their statements when they had been condemned were noble and they died bravely.

The play is based, as a programme

Michael Brock on the revolutionary historical events that followed Peterloo

note says, on a recent book about the conspiracy by Alan Stanhope. But Mr Shaw heightens some of its effects by diverging from the recorded facts. Sidmouth did not stride among the stricken of Peterloo declaiming on liberty and order; nor did he appear outside Newgate just after the executions. Susan Thistlewood, played by Vanessa Redgrave, takes her husband's place throughout the play. Only a pedant could object to this.

The author needed to take liberties and to avoid some of the drabber facts. The conspirators of 1820 lived in a dream world and were therefore boring. They took little care about security. An informer has to convey the final details of a plot to his masters without arousing suspicion; and Mr Shaw creates a

tense scene out of this. The historical fact is that the cabinet were given three, largely identical, accounts of these details. Each of these accounts arrived independently of the others: only one of them came from an informer. Conspirators whose precautions were as ineffective as that invite the adjustments of the tragic dramatist.

The true drama of Cato Street would be hard to write, let alone to stage. It was easy to catch the conspirators, but extremely hard to convict them. An informer could say where the troops and police should be sent to make the capture. But in front of a London jury he was a liability. To secure the conviction which had hitherto eluded him the Home Secretary held his hand until

the last moment. By this means, and by taking advantage of the conspirators' carelessness, he contrived to construct a devastating case for the Crown without even listing his informer among his witnesses. It seems from the Harrowby Manuscripts, which John Stanhope did not use for his book, that during the final stage of the plot Sidmouth may even have withheld some of the informer's news from his cabinet colleagues. He did not tell them what, should they come to witness box, it would be better for them not to have known. Was it foresight, inefficiency, or mistrust which made him keep things to himself? Was it nerve or indecision, or an odd combination of the two, which allowed him to wait and wait?

review

FESTIVAL HALL

Ronald Atkins

Miles Davis

IN PUTTING together the strands of his present group Miles Davis has set out to restrict his own range of expression: so, at least, one concludes after Saturday's concert at the R.F.H. Anyone attuned to jazz-rock would have found plenty to enjoy. Three drummers produced a hefty multi-rhythmic wall of sound, occasional forays with bells and triangles were less successful. Incessant feedback spoiled Keith Jarrett's electric piano solos for me, but I was very impressed with saxophonist Gary Bartz. His tone surprisingly mellifluous, he never indulged in ungainly noises when the music demanded a steady flow of improvisation, but he was quick to roughen up when a more abrasive attack was justified.

It was this kind of selectivity that the leader ignored. Davis's trumpet still acts as a miraculous conductor of musical energy and he clearly relished attracting to it, by spitting out a few compelling phrases, those torrential percussion sounds crashing around him. But this was all he did. Most of the time he amplified his horn and controlled the sound with a foot-pedal; more rarely, he blew high notes into a microphone. There was no change of mood, none of the old lyrical A-mingling of the all-amplified group where a trumpet must scream to be heard above the clamour. Bartz was not confined to this extent, but then he did not choose to operate foot-pedals.

Altogether, although there is no Jazz Expo in London this year, the four concerts over the weekend include some relatively unknown names which added up to a more satisfying package than recent Expo collections. The Kid Thomas band from New Orleans's Preservation Hall, for instance, is a remarkable unit from the music's past, while Ornette Coleman, who followed them at the New Victoria, is one of the great forces in contemporary music who doesn't play in Britain as often as he should.

Thomas and most of his band would long have qualified for a Welfare State pension, but they sound wonderfully fresh even when fogging their way through such warhorses as "The Saints" and "Tiger Rag." Like all New Orleans musicians they never seem hurried, never push the pace but let the music take its natural course. The ensembles were perhaps less clear-cut than a purist would wish, but one soon lost count of the many delightful counter-melodic touches behind the soloists. Thomas, half-concealed behind an enormous metal derby, enjoyed himself with this and with a host of other muted effects. Not a dominating lead trumpet, he knew when to hold the line together. Albert Burbank personified the liquid, yet throaty clarinet sound of Creole New Orleans and was the strongest soloist, closely followed by Emanuel Paul on tenor-saxophone.

Coleman is not from New Orleans, but he also comes from the South and there was the same sense of space and the same relaxed composure, even at the fastest tempo, that one had just heard from Thomas. In fact these are the main qualities of Coleman's music, and perhaps explain why, although current jazz would be unthinkable without him, he has so few direct followers among today's more aggressive musicians.

Coleman still gets the warmest, most beautifully resonant sound I have heard from an alto-saxophone and still writes the most captivating tunes, whether rapid rhythmic exercises or slow yearning ballads. If there was not quite the variety of his early records, his solos abounded in melodic twists and he seemed more consistently inventive than when he last played here, the clichés less pronounced and the ideals more distilled. A couple of his solos were breath-taking.

His group has changed little: the rhythmic drive is always there but the solos sweep and soar right across it, free from metric conventions. Bassist Charlie Haden took one prodigious solo on a Spanish-type theme and always blended closely with drummer Ed Blackwell. The other saxophonist, Dewey Redman, is less original than Coleman, but proved his worth in the thrilling passages of counterpoint with the leader.

KASMIN

Caroline Tisdall

Frank Stella

FRANK STELLA's new reliefs, on show at Kasmin's, come as a surprise and indicate a new direction in the work of an artist who periodically rewrites himself. Gone are the great set-square swathes and curves of fluorescent acrylic colour. Paint itself is largely replaced with areas of felt or canvas replaced on to the surface. When paint does appear the colours are heavily whitened or blackened, juxtaposed against the felt areas. What they join you feel an extraordinary tension as the eyes attempt at first to focus on the fuzzy surface of the felt as if it were paint.

The felt also serves to emphasise the architectural quality present in all Stella's work and reinforced in these reliefs. Since the eye cannot penetrate the surface, it follows it, and Stella extends the wedges and blocks so that this directional movement is accentuated to the point when it seems that the surface could confine beyond its visible limits. They have about them something as uncomfortable and contrived in their occasional nod to Suprematism as everybody's least favourite works by Stella; the wedge paintings of the mid-sixties. If these reliefs with felt are a new direction, let's hope it's only a temporary one.

Frank Stella, at Kasmin, 118 New Bond Street, W1, until November 24.

RFH

Hugo Cole

Hungarian SSO

IF THERE IS NO EVIDENCE to support the view, put forward by the present owner of Staffa, the other day that Mendelssohn composed the *Rebeldes Overture* sitting at the edge of the waves, Friday's tightly buttoned performance by the Hungarian State Symphony Orchestra at RFH was rather too far the other way in suggesting that he wrote the work in from the sounds of the sea, sitting in his study in frock-coated respectability.

Formally and classically perfect the work may be, as this neatly polished, playing emphasised, but deeply romantic too. Only the clarinets seemed to realise this in their beautifully taken recapitulation of the cantabile theme. The Hungarian violinist Dene Kovacs also seemed not much interested in the poetry of Mendelssohn's *Rebeldes*, hustling through the first movement and racing orchestra and conductor in the finale as though anxious to win the notes-per-minute competition. This was a great pity, as in the slow movement he showed that he could play with sweetness and aristocratic purity of tone.

But in the two Hungarian works Kodaly's "Dances of Galanta" and Bartok's "Concerto for Orchestra" things went very differently. English orchestras can make the Kodaly waltz sound too full of gipsy abandon, too picturesque. The Hungarians play the music, as one would expect, brilliantly and vividly but without any conscious exaggeration or exaggeration, and in their own character.

Their violins obviously love the perpetuum mobiles in these two virtuosic works; every note is clearly in their fingers, as the prestissimo variations of Elgar's *Enigma* are in the fingers of English players. Jascha Ferencsik keeps the tension high, recalling Solti in his nervous energy and precise economical gestures. But there is no need for spectacular whipping up of climaxes here.

RADIO 3

Edward Greenfield

Vernon Handley

"RADIO TIMES" is always worth exploring: the riches of Radio 3 often exceed unexpected times. Saturday's lunchtime concert from Glasgow had an important solo appearance by Douglas Cummings, best known for his work as leader of the cello section of the London Symphony Orchestra. Still in his mid-twenties, he was the artist to whom August Previn entrusted the first performance of his own cello concerto, but it took the BBC to give Cummings the chance to shine in the most formidable concerto in the cello repertoire, Dvorak's.

With Vernon Handley—another artist to watch—conducting the BBC Scottish Symphony Orchestra, Cummings gave a truly noble interpretation. At the start his spirit was as effervescent as a champagne cork from the alchemist which afflicts many orchestral musicians, an ingrained sense of discipline that holds back deeper expressiveness. But even before the great melody of the second subject Cummings's temperament was flashing out, and the time itself was drawn with a shuddering simplicity which made one long to hear him play the Elgar.

The restraint in the poignant *Ard minor* concerto of the development spoke not of artistic limitation but of a natural spontaneous expressiveness which knows nothing of sentimental self-indulgence. So it was too in the haunting *Adagio*, with repose achieved at a flowing tempo, and the Scottish horns and woodwind phrasing with the sympathy. The finale, as usual brought its quota of trials, but with Handley an urgent Dvorakian and Cummings at his most warm-hearted in the epilogue it was a performance a world away from Saturday lunchtime routine.

Handley as conductor of the Guildhall Philharmonic has made something of a specialty of Bart symphonies, and it was good to hear him directing the Fifth Symphony of 1891—dedicated to Sibelius and first performed by Sir Thomas Beecham. Touches of Delius rub shoulders with barefaced cribbing from Sibelius, but deviations hardly matter, when most of the writing is so colourful and attractive. It may not be right for a symphonic mould, but this is music that should not be forgotten.

SADLER'S WELLS

Mary Clarke

Cullberg Ballet

"THE GREEN TABLE" that 40-year-old indestructible by Kurt Jooss could not redeem the Cullberg Ballet's season, but it did give us an example of a well made, and admirably choreographed work, an object lesson when set against the evening's other offering. The ballet was danced in a deadly tape and was very badly lit, but to the cheap dance hall tone the tragic theme still comes through.

The politicians argue round the green table; war is declared; one by one death claims all his victims. The politicians continue their dish on a exchanges. The ballet is now a period piece, made perhaps more telling in that it could only have come out of Germany in the early 1930's when one world war was behind, and the next one not yet sighted.

The first part of the evening had been wasted on something by Birgit Cullberg called "Bellman the Poet." We went through a heavy, slow, woodland idyll with a noisy ending, and a truncated epilogue to some totally mutilated Beethoven. NIKI. Ek seemed determined to kill himself in a gigantic role. The season must I fear, be written off—and with very little regret.

Some of these notices appeared in later editions on Saturday.

POPPING UP THE AVANT GARDE records by Edward Greenfield

THE INCLUSION of a wan portrait of Stockhausen in the Beatles' gallery for "Sergeant Pepper" set a new pattern. One executive of a record company was boasting to me the other day that he put his latest avant-garde record out on a pop label it would sell by the thousand. "Why don't you?" I asked. He implied that he will. In the meantime at least two of the latest avant-garde issues strike me as vital enough to mix any number of different markets let-alone media—one of Berio's "Laborintus II" (RCA SB 6848), the other of Peter Maxwell Davies' "Eight Songs for a Mad King" (Unicorn RRS 308).

What for me distinguishes both these works from so much avant-garde is that their focus is clear. Though detailed analysis is not always easy, each work has a clear geographical shape with fast and slow interchanged and more readily than is common above all with the composer guiding the emotions of his listener firmly and compellingly. In the visual element of the mad George III visiting the performers in turn, each in a great

chromium cage. That ritual pointed the contrasts of the music, clarified the different layers of experience—the embarrassing direct portrait of madness (Julius Eastman on this record) matching and even outshining the achievement of Roy Hart in singing multiple notes and harmonics) set over a musical fantasy on tunes played by a mechanical organ that the king actually possessed.

The result is extraordinarily powerful, even without vision. This is the second of Ken Russell's promotions for "Laborintus II" (the first, equally memorable, score from Boosey and Hawkes) but was of Davies' Vesali, Komes, and again under the composer's guidance the Fires of London provide tautness of expression even more striking than in the concert hall. It is easy enough to catch Eastman out on his pitching (score from Boosey and Hawkes) but the wonder is that he gets so close in his shrieks and wails and groans. The listener can well start by being embarrassed by such vocalisation in the name of madness, but as so often in important music the tinging of nerves on the cliff-edge makes for intensity to move all but the wilfully antipathetic.

My one reservation about the record—beautifully recorded—is that the lavish sleeve wastes all its space on chi-chi photographs (the King pictured as Lear's fool rather than a tough Hanoverian) and cuts down on the information given—not as much as at the first performance. Similarly the RCA record of Berio's *Laborintus II*—in which the composer conducts the Ensemble Musique Vivante—has an utterly inadequate sleeve-note, where Bernard Rand's original notes for the Queen Elizabeth Hall performance are far more helpful in fewer words. This is a tribute to Dante with Berio (like Davies in the "Mad King") using musical quotations as a kind of collage. Monteverdi, Stravinsky, jazz provide musical references to parallel those in Sanguineti's text from the Bible, T. S. Eliot and Dante himself. A text and translation would have been helpful, but even so the overall shape is very clear. Two massive climaxes depict the Inferno, and after the second a long slow coda draws threads together and ends with dream-like muttering about children and the role of music.

Another Berio record (RCA SB

68-16) has the composer conducting three works "related to each other something like the layers of an onion." With Walter Trampler the dedicated viola-player, Sequenza VI presents a work for the solo instrument which is then placed in a chamber setting in *Chemin II* (with the help of the Juilliard Ensemble) and then expanded still more against the accompaniment of the LSO for *Chemin III*. This is powerful and impressive in its serenity virtuosity but has far less capacity to move the listener than *Laborintus II*. Similarly Boulez's *Domaines* with the Ensemble Musique Vivante conducted by Diego Masson under the composer's supervision (RCA SB 6849) strikes one as a rather rigid exercise after the warmth of Berio and Davies. But the work is memorably geographical in a more literal sense in that the solo clarinet (Michael Portal) perambulates between six different instrumental contras. The resultant flurries from six contrasting "cabiers" have a stylised hypnotic effect. Even in his later intellectual exercises Boulez is never less than fascinating.

Touch and go

THERE HAVE been some dozen professional encounter groups formed in London over the past two years and several dozen more or less amateur efforts. I am obviously in dire need of one; I cannot even read about them without all my inhibitions twanging like plucked guitars through goodness knows, Carl Rogers's dissertation about them ("Encounter Groups" out this week from Allen Lane) is mild enough reading. Mr Rogers, I am informed, is the American Dean of the encounter group movement and Resident Fellow at something called the Center for Studies of the Person in California. He has written this book in an attempt to gather together the various facets of what he calls "this incredibly expanding trend" and to outline the sort of experiences that happen to people who take part.

To English eyes, there is often something vaguely repellent about the way some Americans approach human problems—terms like "group facilitator," "development of feedback," "horror stories like 'meaningful interaction' and 'guts-feelings' are bad enough but not as bad as the crusading naivety that sometimes makes itself felt: the over-the-shoulder "I'll show you" attitude, the "you-need-to-love-somebody" promises to melt all your troubles like lemon drops. The film "Bob and Alice and Ted and Carol" (which opened with Bob and Alice at an encounter group) sent up just this naivety with all the opposing cynicism of the world-wise who feel that any search for solutions is bound to fail, man's nature being what it is. Certainly B and A and T and C failed, albeit hilariously.

Carl Rogers's book falls into both these traps at times but it is saved, made readable and possibly valuable by what I suppose to be his own personality: he seems a compassionate, honest man with a minimum of obsessionalism and a goodish helping of self-effacement. And there is something worthwhile underlying the growth of encounter groups, however little they may appear at first thought. Carl Rogers describes them as "attempts to meet and overcome the isolation and alienation of the individual in contemporary life" and I cannot doubt that we all secretly wish to meet and overcome this isolation, to reach our fellows on rather deeper levels than is conventional. Certainly there are enough testimonies in the book to the joy and change his groups have brought people and he makes the point that many people look back on wars as the best time of their lives because wartime is one massive encounter group.

Under the common threat we draw together and let down our social masks and the experience is so warming, so fulfilling that even the danger of imminent death seems a small price to pay. The same phenomenon accounts, perhaps, for the strong links forged at such varied gathering places as schools, universities and in certain professions like the theatre—anyone who has known actors working on the same play is aware of how involved they can become.

One of the particularly encouraging aspects stressed by Mr Rogers is that the more someone in an encounter group begins to reveal himself without the usual social niceties, the more others in the group warm to him and

try to help him. As Mr Rogers puts it, "... as time goes on the group finds it unbearable that any member should live behind a mask or front. The polite words, the intellectual understanding of each other and of relationships, the smooth coin of tact and cover-up—amply satisfactory for interactions outside—are just not good enough. . . . gently at times, almost savagely at others, the group demands that the individual be himself, that his current feelings not be hidden, that he remove the mask of ordinary social intercourse." And he adds, of the emotional union with whom these demands are being made, "usually his attitude has been that his real feelings will be quite unacceptable to other members of the group. To his astonishment, he finds that he is more accepted, the more real he becomes. . . . participants feel a closeness and intimacy which they have not felt even with their spouses or members of their own family."

Reading such a passage, hope flares—it all sounds so lovely. The only fly in the ointment is the examples of social revelations given by Mr Rogers. For instance: "the members were asked to write anonymously a statement of feelings they had which they were not willing to tell in the group. One man wrote 'I don't relate easily to people. I have an almost impenetrable facade. Nothing gets in to hurt me but nothing gets out. I have repressed so many emotions that I am close to emotional sterility.' Other people reveal that they are dominating and like to control others or 'I have a hurt and overburdened little boy inside of me who feels very sorry for himself.'"

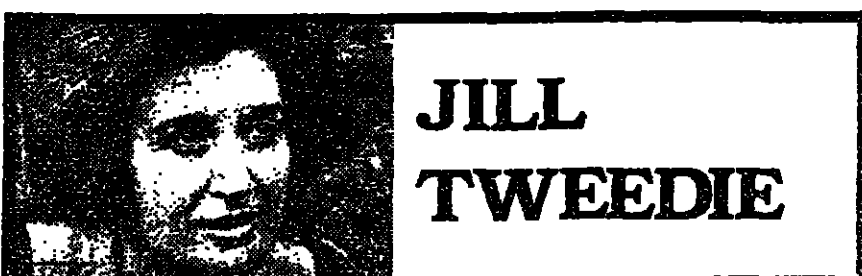
Well, bless my ears and whiskers, they call those revelations? Mr Rogers, however, where a slip of a thing reveals of that calibre were called "lines," handed out by men not to reveal themselves but to seduce you. I can't honestly believe there are many people so cut off from their fellows that they would find such confessions a strain. It all sounds to me rather like politicians who, when asked by interviewers to list their worst faults say things like "I'm rather too impatient. I burn to get things done" or "people tell me I'm too warm-hearted for my own good."

Such boasts disguised as confessions depress me and may well depress others, particularly those who might benefit most from participation in encounter groups. It only confirms that all too prevalent suspicion that other people are so much nicer, more loving, more unselfish than humans than us and increases the frightening sense of alienation. But I may be wrong. Perhaps very personal revelations always seem dangerous and dreadful to the reveler and of the most minimal significance to others, perhaps this is the chief blessing of encounter groups.

What, I ask myself, would I really not care to reveal to other people about my own emotions and answer comes there very little—obviously I am either transparent as glass or so psychopathically fenced off, my depths so submerged in private ones that I cannot even glimpse them. It is, of course, not so much that one is ashamed of one's own inner emotions, fantasies and feelings but that one dreads others putting undue emphasis upon them, believing them to be "you" rather than a tiny splinter of "you."



drawings by Richard Yeend



I, for instance, keep a totally amoral murderer chained inside my ribs who has killed off, at one time or another, every one of my best beloveds without even malice aforethought. They have perished painlessly, all of them, instantly slain by Acts of God like car accidents and dam bustings, without any intervention from me. The only people who have escaped this fate are my children, though my first-born fell several times from a great height, to be saved by my censoring mind in the nick of time.

What am I to think of this bleak assassin inside me? He seems to have no connection at all with my actual emotions, my real way of life—it is like sharing one's body with a madman who roves about, organising fatal happenings, unperturbed by me throwing up my little paws in shock and horror. Do others have such close contacts with crime? Would an encounter group warm towards that? Another example: I am much less interested in sex than I should generally like others to believe. I find it intellectually fascinating and physically stimulating but, like food, it bores me frantically when I'm not hungry. One of the reasons why I am all for a so-called permissive society is because I want everyone to have as much or as little sex as they want so that they will let me sit in a corner and read, without the guilt that inevitably

enfolds women who ought to be sex-pots and aren't.

Many of my inmost feelings are ambivalent, to say the least. Some days I regard myself as so superior a specimen of humanity that I am amazed when others do not feel exactly the same about me. Other days I am sunk in the gloom of absolute knowledge that I am deeply inferior to everyone I meet. The truth—that I am somewhere in the middle, along with most of human race, is even more appalling and less likely to be faced. Some days I think I ought to keep my face covered, so that its beauty will not shatter spectators. Other days I should like to keep it covered owing to its startling resemblance to an old sponge. Tell me the truth, that I have your average decent face, and I will summon up my murderer from within and liquidate you.

I bare bits of my soul as well as I'm able, not because I am a masochist or even because my confessions will arouse much interest but because I deeply believe that there is, after all, nothing much to fear from such confessions and certainly nothing that should cut us off from another. I remember suddenly realising, some time ago, that whatever my mind could conceive, of whatever horror or goodness, was at that moment being put into action by someone, somewhere. For some reason, I find that consoling.

Penny safe nurse

OUT RECENTLY from the Department of Propaganda (Government Traffic Section) via Corgi Books comes a slim volume entitled "The Dutiful Tradition" by a person named Kate Norway. The cover depicts an elfin-faced nurse in what appears to be an empty-stocked greenhouse so fully looking at her. The nurse, it is revealed, is a certain Lyn Drake, the man a medical student called Martin.

Lyn's heart beats only for Martin but he is entangled with a tall, flashing gipsy type girl with snapping black eyes known as Mair. But Mair is about to forfeit his love because Mair wears things like "a sequined head-band low over her eyebrows like some sort of musical comedy Minnehaha" and, infinitely worse, holds the opinion that nurses should demonstrate for more pay. Our heroine feels back, summing up as she goes that that is eating at the roots of nursing.

"The successive waves of new juniors, far harder and more sophisticated than we had been, began it. A couple of post-PTS lams went off to London for a weekend and came back full of some Unfair-to-Nurses protest march they'd latched on to. Overnight, almost, the second - years were infected. . . ."

And the rot spreads. Though Lyn

risks her loved one's wrath, she is true to her principles and speaks out: "What Mum wants her daughter to join a gang of rowdy militants yelling round the streets? . . . money attracts the wrong type. . . . the new breed, full of modern, layabout ideas for making life easier. . . . we're better off without them. They should put the pay down, not up."

Yet in spite of her efforts, the evil Mair goes ahead with her campaign and eventually announced, with hideous glee, that the nurses have officially been offered a pay-rise of 22 per cent. Nurse Lyn pales.

"I was shocked. Twenty-two per cent? More than a fifth of our pay? It was absurd. It's too much," I said. "It's far too much."

But Mair has gone too far. Her militancy has alienated Martin and his newly-freed eye is caught by the sweet bowed head of our Lyn. Clasp her in his arms he babbles: " . . . and when the pay campaign came up you were the only one who was true to herself and not ashamed of having a few ideals. . . . I was ashamed of myself. It had to be you. You're—you're in the dutiful tradition and I admire that." And so we bid adieu to Nurse Drake as she walks into the sunset, clutching her man and her 22 per cent. Who says virtue does not pay in the end?

Artiehooked . . .

THESE DAYS, being a vegetarian seems more and more essential if you even pretend to care about anything from pollution and the Third World to Tolkein and The Who. Anyway it is, on the whole, a thoroughly sensible thing to do. I hate animals being slaughtered, like vegetable more than meat, I'm sure it's good for you and it costs less. The trouble is, the changeover throws up so many complications. Contemplating it, I feel adrift, rather as I did when I first furnished a flat that had central heating instead of an open fire—I couldn't think where the focus should be. Rather like Chinese paintings, vegetarian food doesn't appear to have any centre—so you cook carrots and potatoes and peas and broccoli and beans and onions, but where is the heart of the matter?

Another obstacle is the sad possibility of having to jettison not only all my treasured cookbooks but all my cooking knowledge (the instinctive kind you don't have to look up in books). The various vegetarian cookbooks I've come across—and the recipes on the sides of odd vegetarian mixes—seem varied enough until you look closely and then you see that they vary only by the skin of one ingredient.

And what about imposing your beliefs on family and friends? In my experience, most children are none too keen on meat but reserve their deepest suspicions for vegetables—perhaps it works if you start from birth but how do you calm an indignant six-year-old faced with eggs and buckwheat when he wants hamburgers and chicken. "Wouldn't you rather that little chicken was running about in the farm-yard?" I ask ingratiatingly. His face assumes new depths of blankness. . . . he has, poor lamb, very little acquaintance with living chickens.

I notice that when I am invited to dine with vegetarian friends they serve me vegetarian meals but I have, in the past, faintly resented this imposition—when they dine with me I make

a point of serving no meat in deference to their wishes. What will I do when hordes of carnivorous friends descend on my makeshift household—instruct on nut rissoles and acres of veg, or follow the normal rules of hospitality and give them what they want: meat and lashings of it?

Vegetarianism would, I am sure, have many more converts if the aficionados went on rather less about suffering animals (which we all deplore) and rather more about the nuts and bolts of the transition.



Injury surveillance, taking the Rushton, earthshrinkers, Huntsmen, and a whine in the rear axle . . .

NEWS FROM Washington that roller skates are the most dangerous toys a child plays with—in America, anyway. Fifty-four out of 348 injuries associated with toys were caused by roller-skates, closely followed by toy balls and balloons.

The statistics appear in the first report of the National Electronic Injury Surveillance System. (Inevitably called NEISS) which was set up in July by the Bureau of Product Safety. Not, indeed, that the Bureau of Product Safety proposes to do anything about the high-risk attached to roller skates because it believes that the inherent dangers are well recognised by parents and do not result from product flaws.

NEISS collects its figures through the marvel of modern telecommunications from the casualty wards of selected hospitals across the United States. Its first report concerned toys but it hopes eventually to cover food poisoning, drug abuse and Nader-orientated research. "We won't need a stack of bodies any more to begin an inquiry," said one Bureau man. He reckoned that in the case of a dangerous appliance they could get an inspector out working within three days of an injury.

Depending on his findings, the treatise, an offshoot of the Food and Drug Administration—can get the product modified or banned altogether. It is the kind of failsafe technique which the British Government might like to look at, but on second thoughts, since we must all stand on our own two feet . . .

LOVERS of truly great Art will not have missed massive advertisements over the last few weeks making a "fantastic offer! Save £s and £s on this magnificent full colour masterpiece. . . . Like a magical tapestry of nature's most beautiful autumn colours" (a sample of a recent one).

The fantastic offer is a 97p print from Overseas Arts (Dept DE 2) 2a Rectory Grove, Leigh-on-Sea, Essex. The ad goes on to say: "As televised in colour on BBC's Late Night Line-Up." Which indeed it was. As the BBC so delicately put it: "It was one of Willie Rushton's almighty piss-takes."

CHRYSLER UK is still dining out, in its advertising, on the

Hillman Hunter's success in the London/Sydney marathon three years ago, giving the impression to the average family saloon man that the Hunter is in the cut-away leather glove league.

Forget it, Huntsmen. Mr Desmond F. O'Dell, Chrysler's competition manager says: "The actual Hunter which won the London/Sydney Marathon had its engine uprated to Raper H120 Holbay specification and because of the total weight of this special car, the suspension was also uprated."

SO NOW WE know dept. You may have thought that it was only the passengers who got bored with hanging around departure lounges and transit lounges in airports but BOAC has now come out in the open and revealed that it gets pretty bored as well. The following is a short extract from a BOAC cargo advertisement: "And because it's a freighter service, we don't have to hang around for passengers. And we don't waste time transshipping en route." Thank you Earth-shrinker.

MORE NOTES on the controversial Cortina: The problem this

time is the rear axle which tends to make models to make a high-pitched whine—"like an old steam train" observed one mechanic. Checkout tested a Mark III with an engineer from a Ford main dealer and was told that back in the early stages about a year ago, dealers had been forced to replace dozens of faulty rear axle assemblies under the terms of the warranty. This was partly because the assemblies were defective, partly because repair equipment was in short supply—not an uncommon shortage when it comes to the servicing of many new models—not only Fords.

It seems that eventually Ford was so inundated with orders for replacement axle assemblies that it circulated a notice to its main dealers instructing them not to replace the entire unit unless it was mechanically impossible to repair the damaged axle—a directive applying to cars still under full guarantee.

The service director confirmed that he had indeed received the memorandum from Ford but pointed out that it had arrived only after all the tools and equipment necessary to repair a rear axle had been supplied.

Ford itself said that it wasn't quite like that: "What we

have said to dealers is that if there are complaints about noise from the rear axle, don't automatically assume this is caused by the rear axle. We never said they shouldn't replace or repair. We wouldn't dare say that. We found that a lot of dealers were replacing axles when it wasn't necessary and we don't want to run up high costs in repairs under warranty when it can be avoided."

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Alternatives in Ireland

Northern Ireland, which a few years ago was a nearby country of which we knew little, is now at the centre of British politics. There is a deep anxiety that our political life will again be poisoned by the bitterness that Ireland aroused when last it dominated Westminster half a century and more ago. Even our new European partners must be wondering whether two of the candidate members will bring into the Community a domestic quarrel as intractable as Algeria once was to France.

Such anxiety produces suggestions for desperate remedies. The most desperate, simple, and instinctive of all is for the withdrawal of British troops—"leaving the Irish to the Irish" is the favoured euphemism. It is well to understand that this means: the near certainty of a bloody civil war, involving not only the North but the South and, if past experience is any guide, not excluding the possibility of terrorist incidents in English and Scottish cities. What looks like a simple option is foolish and wrong. England's real choice may be between staying to exorcise the sectarian hatreds for which she has some historical responsibility or of importing part of that hatred to the mainland.

Another proposal involves the movement of population and altering the border. The arguments against this are practical. It would doubtless be possible to make population adjustments in the rural areas near the border, but this does not come near the heart of Northern Ireland's worst problem. This is in Londonderry and Belfast. In the capital city particularly, the Catholic population of the ghetto areas is an industrial proletariat with an urban tradition that goes back to the nineteenth century when linen and other industries began to expand. The people of the Falls Road and Ardoyne will not voluntarily accept exile to the border countryside and to a life which their families have not known for three generations. Nor, it may be suspected, would they be enamoured of an offer of transfer to Dublin or Cork, the only comparable cities in the South. For the newcomers would tend to be at the bottom of the social heap and would be even more likely than the native population to have to seek their livelihoods in England or Scotland. They would know well enough, too, the real comparison in social security and social benefits between North and South. And if they would not move voluntarily, it is inconceivable that any British Government would try to move them compulsorily.

The most widely advocated solution is the suspension of Stormont and direct rule from

Westminster. It is one of the ironies of politics that this is what the Ulster Unionists wanted in 1920 when devolution was forced on them, and it is what the Ulster Catholics want now when devolution has failed them. There are two objections. One is the fear that removal of the Stormont buffer—some would say scapegoat—would bring Whitehall into ever worse conflict with the Ulster Catholics. The other is that everyone—Protestants and Catholics, the IRA, and the people of Britain—would regard direct rule as a probable halfway house to early Irish reunification. The Protestants would fear that Whitehall would see them out to the Republic and the Catholics would expect it to. Whether there would be a Protestant backlash then or later or at all is entirely unpredictable. If direct rule did become necessary that is a risk that would have to be taken.

But surely the risk is not the only flaw. The real difficulty about direct rule, or even about the one year suspension of Stormont which Mr. Gerry Fitt proposes, is that it removes the political problems of Northern Ireland from the only people who can ultimately solve them—the Protestants and Catholics in the area. They are so intermingled on the ground and in their destinies that no paternalism, no sudden ostracism, and no Clearances can end their quarrel. That must be done—with help from Britain certainly—by evolving a system of government which gives the Catholic minority the genuine and guaranteed rôle in running their country that they have not had in the past fifty years. The two sides must cooperate. To pretend that there is any other solution is to deceive both. It is their mutual failure to work together that threatens to reduce their country to chaos. It is too little understood that this failure is an interacting one. The Unionists bear the heaviest responsibility because they are the majority and have ruled for half a century. But their intransigence has been fortified by the determination of the Catholics, and particularly of their political leaders, not to help the Northern Ireland state to work.

In coalition or otherwise these two groups must now devise a way of governing Ulster together. It is the only way to end terrorism and avoid counter terrorism. It will be difficult but every other course is worse. The political changes must be bolder and more sweeping than anything yet proposed. While they are evolved there is no alternative to a continuing effort by the Army to free the Catholic ghettos from IRA control. But political and security progress must go hand in hand. Neither will work without the other.

The manner of her going

In the end the presence of a sick, elderly but courageous woman has proved too much for Mr. Papadopoulos. He has taken Lady Fleming's Greek nationality away, had her dragged against doctor's orders to an airport at dawn, and put on a plane leaving the country. The manner of her going has been clumsy, intolerant, and abrupt. Angered presumably that on health grounds the Greek court decided to release her from prison and suspend her sentence, Mr. Papadopoulos had to have his revenge some other way. Her popularity in Athens was too embarrassing for him.

The one thing Lady Fleming did not want to do was leave the country. During the Axis occupation of Greece she defended democracy vigorously and joined the underground. Thirty years later, a much less healthy woman, she fought against

a second military occupation. This time she tried to free Alexander Panagoulis from the torture he was undergoing. She did not condone his attempted assassination of Mr. Papadopoulos, but said she wanted to see him escape for humanitarian reasons. He had suffered enough.

The plot failed, and she was sentenced to 18 months in prison. There seems little doubt that her health has become worse since she was put in prison. Her release on medical grounds may have helped her towards recovery, but she was told not to travel. The warning was unnecessary. She preferred to stay in Greece. But with that warped outlook which says that all opposition is by definition unpatriotic Mr. Papadopoulos has now hustled her out. The long line of Greek democrats in exile becomes a little longer. The place they leave behind becomes less Greek.

Labour's choice of image

Mr. Roy Jenkins or Mr. Michael Foot? The Parliamentary Labour Party is likely this week to re-elect Mr. Jenkins as its deputy leader, though Mr. Foot remains well up in the race. The case for choosing Mr. Foot—apart from the fact that he is able, likeable, and eloquent—is that he will hammer the Government without mercy, especially over the Common Market. That is also the case against him. He will leave no doubt about the direction in which the Labour Party is going. He will provide fireworks and a lot more from the front bench. His election will also confirm the impression that Labour dislikes Europe, that the party has rejected the man who as Chancellor had the greatest share in the last Government's economic achievements, and that the party now prefers to be led from the Left by someone without ministerial experience. Life in a party with Mr. Foot as deputy leader might be exciting and exhilarating, but to choose him is not the way to win floating voters.

To choose Mr. Jenkins, alternatively, will not be the "disaster" that the "New Statesman" and others have predicted. On the contrary, it

will help to hold the Labour Party together and it will help to reassure the kind of people whom Labour must attract at the next election. Mr. Jenkins, after all, was one of Mr. Wilson's most successful Ministers. He is well remembered both for his work at the Home Office and for having, as Chancellor, got the balance of payments right. Over Europe he is seen as having spoken and acted with consistency and integrity. He will be needed now because he represents a section of opinion within the party which exists and requires to be spoken for and represented. The Parliamentary Party, like the rest of the Labour movement, is for ever pretending that it is, was, and ever shall be united on every question. In fact the party and the movement are coalitions, as Mr. Wilson has always been careful to recognise. A win for Mr. Jenkins will not mean that he has taken over the direction of policy or that Labour has suddenly become content with the terms for entry into Europe. It will mean that a given number of Labour MPs want him to be Mr. Wilson's deputy, that their views must be remembered, and that the views of moderates among the electorate have not been forgotten.

MY own pet theory on the subject of a fourth television channel does not, when I air it to television men even of a radical bent, find an immediately enthusiastic response. It is understandable. For the theory — well, more a suspicion really — is that if anyone were to put to the entire people the question: "Should we have a fourth channel?", they would tend to say that there is already too much repetition, rubbish and boredom on the other three.

Do television men have the wit, the wisdom or the talent to do any better with four if they are already overstretched on three?

It is, of course, a distorted view — lumping three channels together, tarring many talented individuals with the problems caused by others — but expressions of public opinion are like that, as every politician knows.

But whether I am right or wrong, there are signs that people working in television are beginning to realise that the important question that must be raised with all urgency is not to do with such radical themes as access, or accountability, or the liberating potential of cable television.

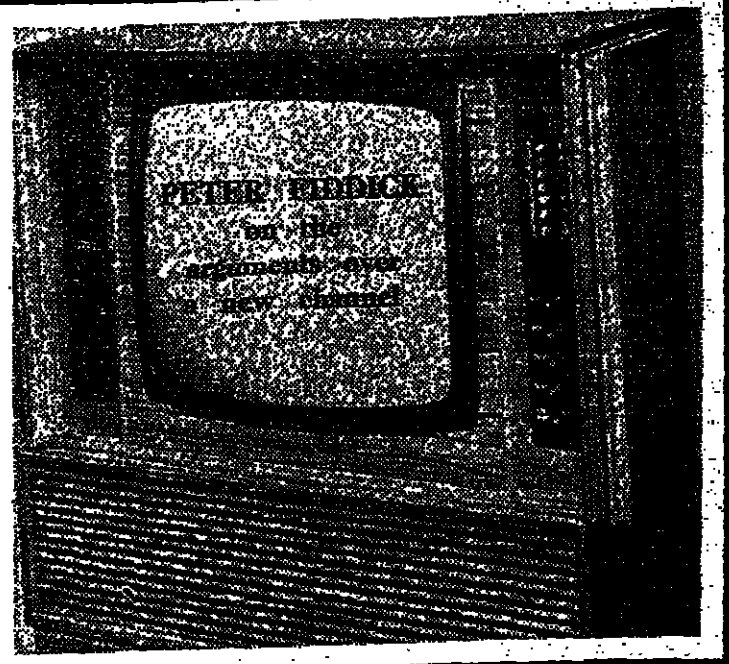
The question is simply: "Do we want a fourth channel at all?" And the immediate — and less simple — implications of the question are that not just the *questioning* of the present ITV system, but the use it claims it could make of an ITV2, but also the whole programming policy of the BBC must be brought under public scrutiny.

At an open conference in London on Saturday, organised by the Free Communications Group and "Time Out," around 200 people, most of them connected with television, passed unanimously a resolution opposing the allocation of the "Fourth and last television channel" to the ITA, both because it is a scarce national asset (our last under existing national regulations) about which there has been no public or Parliamentary discussion, and because "this conference believes there is need for the discussion of the need for a new channel at all."

It calls, therefore, for a public inquiry into the whole future of broadcasting.

Conferences of self-selected dissenters, of course, do not in themselves greatly alter the political situation. The significance of this one, however, was the decision to shelve the very considerable differences which do exist over how television

Four and against



should be used in the future, and concentrate on articulating the case against a quick decision in favour of the existing ITV programme companies.

It was interesting that the sense of urgency producing such a consensus came from those closest to the existing big organisations. It was the recent head of a major BBC programme who said most clearly that the political situation was extremely bleak.

"The ITV companies want a chaotic discussion so that they can pluck the only apparently viable alternative." Among politicians, he said, there was "a unanimity of coinciding opportunisms": the Tories liked inactivity so that they could get on making profits, and Labour were "apathetic except for periodic vendettas against the BBC."

This latter was an analysis which the only MP present did little to counter. John Gelling, of the Labour communications committee, pointed out that Labour MPs were currently divided in their attitudes to advertising as it affects the local radio Bill now before Parliament, and this has to be decided before they could get going a discussion of TV4 as the opposition to ITV3 now term the fourth channel.

And he admitted: "There is in the Labour Party at this time a feeling against the BBC and this has to be taken into account in any discussion."

Which blunt analysis brought forth the understandable comment that the current ITA lobby is rather more important than "Yesterday's Men" and gave

added credence to someone else's view that as far as access was concerned, the politicians wanted access only for themselves.

In this climate, where many of the parties who have obvious interests—politicians, teachers, unions and newspapers for a start—seem to accept by default Mr. Brian Young's now-notorious remark that his ITA did not intend to have a public debate "at this time," it is understandable that the workers in the industry should try and start it for themselves.

And I am certain, incidentally, that the dissatisfaction with present systems is far more widespread within the industry than can be judged by those who will stand up at meetings like Saturday's.

I understand, for instance, that at a meeting in Birmingham last week the local branch of the BBC's staff union passed a motion of no confidence in the regional management.

It seems likely now that the focus of debate will shift from the concept of "ITV2" to that of BBC2. The Corporation's use of its second channel has been at the centre of the ITV case for having one of its own.

The programme policy known technically as "complementary programming"—that is, to have popular programmes like "Comedy Tonight" on BBC2 while the somewhat more high-brow "Omibus" is showing on BBC1—is said by the ITV men to have produced an overall BBC audience at the expense of ITV.

And since ITV's revenue is governed by the size of its audience, that has so far sounded the sort of practical

case for an ITV2 which would be likely to carry the day if faced only by waffle about "participation."

This case will now come under attack. Already it is being said simply that it is not true. Someone who was present at the ITA's one-day conference claimed on Saturday that even the ITA admit that the BBC2 audience comes mainly from BBC1, and that this is not to the part of their case for the new channel.

The truth or otherwise of the competitive situation must now be tested and such an examination will inevitably involve reconsidering the situation in which the BBC has been pushed or has got itself.

If, for instance, it is felt to be broadly true that BBC policy stems partly from the need to show large audiences at the period it was seeking increased licence fees, it could be argued that by changing that mechanism the rôle of BBC2 could be changed again. If that is what is wanted.

Certainly it would be foolish to allow an argument for a fourth channel to be built on a use of the third channel that we might not, if we thought about it, like anyway.

And then there is the question of finance. It is not just a matter of how much it costs in total, or of whether the existing companies alone are in a position to produce the capital for setting up another channel. It is also a critical factor in some of the alternative possibilities: would people prefer a £30 millions educational television network or a chain of pre-school playgrounds?

Suspicion over the parks

TO THE EDITOR

Sir,—Your leading article, "Scenery and Safeguards" (November 11) misunderstands the agreement made between the Countryside Commission and the County Councils Association for the future administration of National Parks.

You state that the commission has won from the county councils acceptance "that each individual park should have an administration similar to that achieved in the one at present best run—which is the Peak Park, the only one with an independent staff of its own."

The agreement provides that each park shall have a National Park Officer. It also specifies that, though he will be appointed by the National Park committee concerned, he will be a member of the county's staff. Other staff needed by the park committees will, the agreement states, be placed at their disposal by the county council or councils concerned. Thus they too will be county employees. This is not the situation in the Peak, where the Park Planning Board employs its own staff.

The agreement does not guarantee that any of the park committees' staff will work full-time for the park concerned. Indeed it specifically envisages the possibility that the National Park Officer will not. The other way in which the Peak's administration is at present distinguished from that of all the other parks (except the Lakes) is that the Park Planning Board derives its funds from a precept on the rates of the five county authorities involved in the park.

But the agreement provides

for the park committees to exercise their functions "within agreed estimates," i.e. agreed by the county council(s). Thus the parks will also lack financial independence. No wonder that, as you say, the agreement "has been greeted with some suspicion." In fact the agreement perpetuates, with only minor improvements, the existing system of local control of national assets.

Christopher Hall, Secretary, Ramblers' Association, London W 1.

Sir,—With great respect, your leading article of November 11, under the title "Scenery and safeguards" is amazingly misleading.

The recent agreement between the Countryside Commission and the County Councils' Association is a complete reversal of the Countryside Commission's recommendations, based on Sir Jack Longland's report, made to the Secretaries of State for the Environment and Wales on June 14 this year. These recommendations would indeed have ensured that "each individual National Park had an Administration similar to that in the one at present best run—which is the Peak Park" but they have been disregarded.

The essence of the Peak Park administration is that it is a special and separate authority, with financial independence through the power to issue a precept upon the county councils for the funds it needs. This is why it is at present the best-run park.

The recent agreement

between the commission and the County Councils' Association would make the National Park Planning Authority a committee of the appropriate county council, dependent upon the county council for funds and for staff and in consequence for policy. This is the present system suffered by four single-county National Parks, which have achieved no more than the county councils' interests would permit, and far less than in those parks with greater independence.

It is of crucial importance that there should be a special and separate planning board for each National Park, with the power to obtain funds by precepting for a rate. Without

this they will be progressively "starved of funds, deprived of authority and invaded by development."

Gerald Haythornthwaite, Chairman, Standing Committee on National Parks, London SW 1.

There may be ambiguity about the agreement. If so, it ought to be cleared up before administration is changed. The agreement says, however, that each National Park Officer shall be of senior status: that he will "normally be employed full time for the park, though exceptionally he can 'carry additional responsibilities outside the park'; and that an 'appropriate and sufficient planning and management staff shall be made available. Any county council that does not provide a full time staff will appear to be failing in its duty.' Ed, Guardian.

The Economist

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A COUNTRY DIARY

WESTMORLAND: The gale out of the North-east was so strong on the top of Harter Fell recently that it was difficult to keep one's feet and almost impossible during the gusts, to move forward. Checking later with the radio station on the summit of Great Dun Fell in the Northern Pennines, I found that the worst gusts there had been between 50 and 60 mph, which is very windy indeed for anywhere except this lonely mountain top. They told me that although there had been gales on the summit every day so far this month, this day had, in fact, been the quietest. You could even walk about on top without the risk of being blown into the Eden Valley. Skiers in Northern England know Great Dun Fell which sometimes holds snow for six months of the year, and we all know how strong the winds can blow up there. In 1938, during the night of January 15, the North-west gales toppled one of the 120 ft. high lattice radio masts as if it had been a bean pole. The gust that did the damage had a speed of 116 knots or 134 m.p.h., and was the strongest wind ever measured in England and Wales. Twelve hours earlier I had been skiing on the mountain in heavy rain and melting snows and the record gale came as the thermometer suddenly soared after a long period of cold. Oddly enough I also just missed the fiercest wind ever recorded in Britain the 144 mph hurricane that swept across the Cairngorms early the previous year. Compared with these tempests the Harter Fell gale that blew all the birds out of the sky was a mere zephyr.

A. HARRY GRIFFIN

INDUSTRY IN ITALY

a Guardian special report

ITALY, currently so bedevilled by problems, looks forward to Britain's entry into the Common Market probably with greater keenness than any other of its members. She sees that many of what she calls "British solutions" to the problems of an industrialised society are certainly good for Europe and, more particularly, for Italy.

The Italian Prime Minister Signor Emilio Colombo, was among the first Heads of Government to congratulate Mr Heath on the British parliamentary decision to join the Common Market. Signor Colombo could take about as great a pride in the British parliamentary vote as could Mr Heath, for it has been his policy since the early 1960s when the first application was made by Mr Macmillan, with Mr Heath as Mr Macmillan's negotiator, that Signor Colombo first pleaded the extension of Europe's frontiers to include Britain.

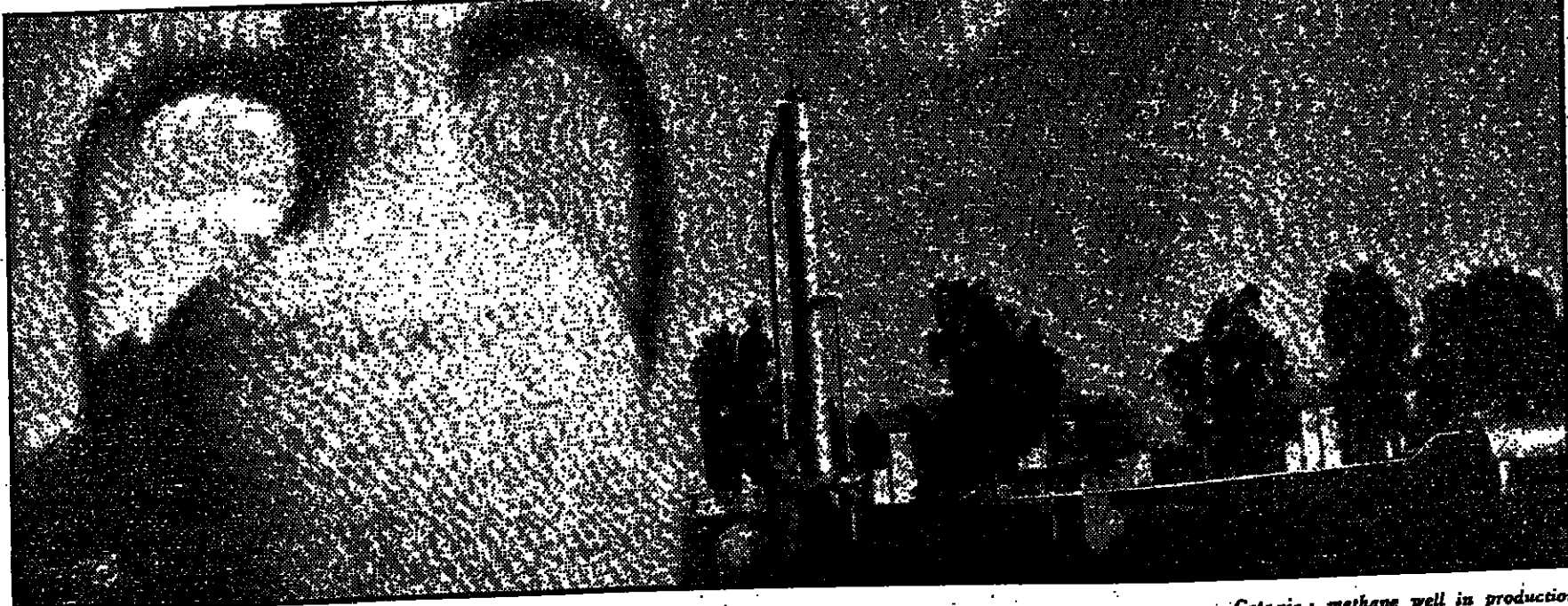
If Britain was considered a welcome partner in those days when Italy was thrusting forward with her economic miracle she is doubly welcome now even if the Italian miracle is seen to falter. It is expected that Britain's entry will give a necessary fillip to the European industrial scene, and as the Italians have always regarded themselves as having a special relationship with Britain, they are glad to see her come in out of the cold at a time when they might mutually stir the fires of Europe.

As Signor Colombo said in his message, "the EEC will greatly benefit, not least from Britain's traditional democracy, its high standards of modern civilisation, and its political stability." All these are the bulwarks that Italy and, of course, its Government need if the Italian political scene is not to disintegrate once more into warring factions of Right and Left. Italy has long regarded with envy the mechanics of Britain's parliamentary life, the efficiency of her Civil Service, and her handling of industrial relations.

Expansion

Britain too can learn from Italy, which over the past 10 years has been able to maintain a rate of expansion of the economy that the United Kingdom could well envy, also a monetary stability (the lira's performance has been remarkable) and a breakthrough in foreign export markets, even in Eastern Europe and other areas where Britain has not proved so strong. At least a marriage between the UK and Italy has much to recommend it.

In many respects it is now going through some of the tribulations that Britain has just come out of. No doubt these have been brought about by the rapid industrialisation of the country since the Second World War and by political instability. It is no secret that Italy is currently going through one of the most difficult times in her history. Labour unrest, political uncertainties, and international mone-



Catania: methane well in production

Stirring the fires of Europe

As Britain prepares to enter the Common Market, PAOLO FILO DELLA TORRE examines trends in the Italian economy and introduces our specialist contributors

tary difficulties have hit Italy very hard.

Official strikes are also very bad. In 1969 300 million hours work were lost through strikes in Italy. In 1970, 150 million, in spite of the fact that the main problems relating to the new wage increases were solved the previous year. Wildcat strikes have been as bad or even worse than in England. Even the most Leftish of the trade union confederations, the Communist-controlled CGIL, had to make a recommendation for peace.

Italy has no form of discipline for industrial relations. The Italian Constitution provides in general terms a clause for the Italian Parliament to legislate on the matter. However, political uncertainties are making this task impossible. For a start, PSI's Socialists, and Left-wing Christian Democrats have already said that they would oppose it. And one of the main troubles about Italian politics is that not only political parties differ a great deal between one another (and nine of them are represented in Parliament), but that inside each of the parties differences and tensions are very strong. In spite of the difficult conditions under which the Italian Government is operating, some of the Italian major reforms have been carried out thanks to the Government's determination. Such reforms should put Italy on the same level as other modern societies.

Additional uncertainty has been created by the fact that labour contracts signed after the "hot autumn" of 1969 will come up for renegotiation at the end of 1972. In such circumstances an autonomous increase in private investment is considered highly unlikely. Private industrialists have, on the other hand, shown great courage and enterprise in an extremely difficult situation. One of the most fascinating projects is "Fiat Sud", which, together with "Alfa Sud", should gradually make Naples a second Turin for the production of motorcars.

Italian industrialists have proved to be of international status and they have been great supporters of Britain's entry into the Common Market. Confindustria's policy has been one of closer relations with British industry and this is why, after the British parliamentary vote to enter the European Economic Community, the views of influential people in the Italian economy have been sought for this special report.

The chairman of Confindustria, Signor Renato Lombardi, was born in Naples on June 11, 1906. He graduated in civil engineering in 1928, specialising in electrical engineering. In the summer of 1930 he won the Alessandro Volta Scholarship, founded by the Volta-America Society, the president of the award committee at that time was Alberto Pirelli. With the scholarship Signor Lombardi spent two years

in the US, first at Stanford University, California, where he took an MSc in electrical engineering, taking part in the research and experimentation on high-voltage equipment being conducted by the university in preparation for the first 350,000 volt transmission of power along the Pacific Coast from the new Boulder Dam power stations.

On his return to Italy Renato Lombardi joined the General Electric Company and, as head of the technical office concerned with development of mercury-arc rectifiers, supervised the construction in Italy of the equipment and the first difficult experimentation of it by the Italian State Railways. He later took charge of power stations and transformation and transmission installations. In 1944 he accepted the appointment of managing director of Filatura di Grignasco S.p.A., whose spinning mill is in the province of Novara.

Between 1947 and 1949 Signor Lombardi directed a complete plant reconstruction project, involving reconstruction of most of the buildings, installation of an autonomous combining plant and modern spinning machinery. The company was thus able to provide employment for about 1,500 people, and Filatura di Grignasco joined the ranks of Italy's three other major combed-wool spinners. Signor Lombardi was also invited to join the boards of other leading textile companies and of banking and financial

organisations, some of which appointments he still holds.

Signor Lombardi was a founder member of the National Federation of the Italian Wool Industry, of which he was president from the year of its formation (1947) until 1965. He was also president of the National Association of the Italian Wool Industry between 1948 and 1954 and president of the International Wool Federation from 1959 to 1963. He was a member of the executive council of Confindustria until being elected president, and for many years served on the presidential committee. In 1959 he was elected president of the Association of Italian Joint Stock Companies, and participated actively in a number of studies of draft legislation, such as reform of company law and of the taxation system, city planning, etc.

Professor Giuseppe Petrilli, chairman of IRI (Istituto per la Ricostruzione Industriale) is one of the most eminent European economists. He is particularly knowledgeable about the social sciences and mathematics. He is also an author of international standard and his works include some of the most interesting studies on economics in Italy and in Europe. A former politician, Signor Petrilli became president of First National Assurance Contre Les Maladies in 1950, president of the National Organisation of Ecoles des Services Sociaux, a member of the EEC Commission,

president of the Social Affairs section in 1958, president of the Institute for Industrial Reconstruction in 1960, president of the Italian Council of the European Movement in 1964, and Cavaliere del Lavoro in 1965.

Born in Turin, Italy, on March 12, 1921, a direct grandson of Senator Agnelli, the Fiat Company's founder, Giovanni Agnelli continues by name, activity and industrial tradition which is a source of pride for Italy, which is a source of pride for Italy. Orphaned in his teens, he grew up very close to his grandfather who impressed upon him his own keen sense of far-sightedness and venturesome business enterprise. He served during the Second World War, winning the War Cross for Military Valour. Subsequently, in the Italian Liberation Corps, he fought alongside the allied troops for the liberation of Italy. At the war's end, after Doctoring in law, he assumed his responsibilities with the Fiat Company, becoming vice-chairman, and in 1964 managing director.

Foundation

On April 29, 1966, Dr. Agnelli was elected chairman of the board of the Fiat Company. He is also chairman of: IRI (Istituto Finanziario Industriale); RIV-SKF, the ball-bearing company; Editrice "La Stampa" S.p.A. (daily newspaper); the Giovanni Agnelli Foundation.

Lorenzo Vallarino Gancia, vice-president of Confindustria graduated in economics. He runs the very successful family business Gancia and Savas Spa (one of the leading world companies for the production and distribution of wines and other alcoholic drinks). In 1959 he became a founder member and president of the Young Industrialists Group of the ASI Industrialist Association, and in 1964 was made president of the committee of the Young Industrialists Group set up by Confindustria. Since 1967 he has been vice-president of the Confederation's organisational matters committee and president of ASI's Industrialists since 1969. He was a member of the Pirelli Commission which drafted the document on "Confindustria's policy."

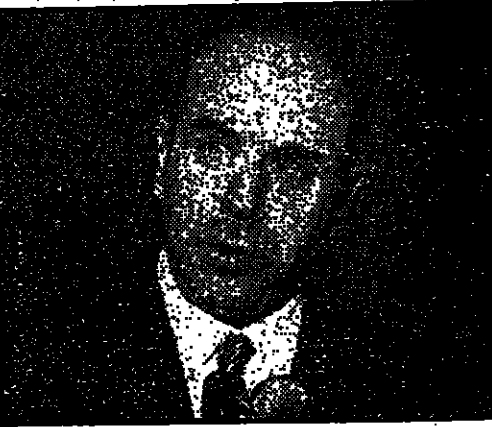
Professor Giovanni Magnifico is the representative of the Banca d'Italia in London and financial adviser to the Italian Embassy. He formerly served in the same capacities in Frankfurt. He was an assistant professor at the University of Rome, and for the past five years visiting professor at the Bologna Centre of the Johns Hopkins University. He has been a member of several working groups sponsored by international economic and financial organisations.

Signor Raffaele Girotti, chairman of ENI (Ente Nazionale Idrocarburi) was a professor in aeronautical engineering at Bologna's university. His industrial career started in 1949, when he joined SNAM (one of the companies in ENI's group). Signor Girotti was, before he became chairman of ENI, vice-president of Montedison and vice-president of ENI.

A suitable cause for concern

by Professor Giuseppe Petrilli, chairman of the Institute for Industrial Reconstruction

Professor Petrilli



THE CURRENT economic situation in Italy, as is widely recognised, is giving grounds for serious concern, because of the continuing adverse trend, the immediate origins of which are agreed to be the turning point that occurred in the second half of 1969 at the time of the intense phase of union conflict known as the "hot autumn". The main features of the second economic trend are generally well-known; they amount, in a few words, to a general state of stagnant production which has gone beyond all expectations and to the point that they have come to acquire all the connotations of a very real, even if still incipient, recession; furthermore they are overlaid by inflationary tensions. Over and beyond the serious difficulties of a sectional nature, are the profound impediments to the development of industry as a whole.

The persistent pressure on costs which cannot be recouped in the form of increased productivity because of the constant deterioration to which industrial relations are subjected, and because of the fundamental impossibility of achieving satisfactory plant utilisation, are undoubtedly at the root of the scarce propensity to invest on the part of businessmen, in spite of the clear trend towards cheaper money. The pressure on costs, which tends inevitably to be translated into an upward push on prices and tariff charges, on the other hand generates those inflationary trends—also due to speculation—which we see today and hence contributes to a weakening in global demand, already in itself generally lifeless.

Difficulties

But current economic difficulties are no more than the visible part, as it were, of an iceberg of far greater size, which corresponds to those general conditions under which the impetuous industrialisation of the '60s and the early '60s was conducted. The events of the more recent years, with their alternation between upturn and downturn, are to be seen as necessarily characteristic of an unbalanced and dualistic economic structure, in which the anomalous conditions of growth cannot fail to have repercussions on the satisfaction of collective needs, becoming an incentive towards continual revival of social tensions. The occurrence of these tensions is moreover accompanied by a structure of productive activities, notably industry, in which sectors having a marked technological content and a high level of value added have only minor incidence.

It is just from the innovative capability of these that in the end the vitality and competitiveness of an advanced industrial economy depend. The so-called reforms problem—of which there is so much talk in Italy and which in terms of its strictly economic aspects is no more than a

way for overcoming current inadequacies in the system, all of which can be ultimately summed up as that "problem of problems" constituted by the Italian economy's dualistic territorial structure—is not something that can be put back indefinitely in expectation of an improvement in the situation, but on the contrary represents the real knot to be unravelled for us to be able to move towards overcoming present economic difficulties with what is not merely a short-term solution.

Under these circumstances the development of the Mezzogiorno is rightly considered the principal victim of a cost inflation situation consolidated both in respect of wage increases and of the well-known structural bottlenecks of the economy. In such a situation, investments intended for the Mezzogiorno, in that they are an extension of the rational productive system, are the first to be sacrificed in favour of further technological productive and organisational restructuring of existing industrial activities—still located for the most part in the regions of the North—while on the other hand inflation erodes progressively the real value of funds allocated by the public administration.

Under these conditions, either an industrial base is created over the next few years in the South corresponding to that in the North, so far as concerns technological standards, operating scale and market size and opportunities for expansion, or else revival and intensification of emigration will irretrievably undermine the economic and social fabric of the South, condemning whole areas to marginal conditions. From this derives the importance of the new law of Mezzogiorno.

The most significant features of the law are the strengthening of incentives, the definition of instruments and more attentive evaluation of intervention, but especially the new constraints imposed on location in congested areas of the North which, together with the development and reinforcement of "negotiated planning", create the conditions for a more thorough and direct confrontation between the Government and larger firms. In this way, political power makes its contribution in bringing to a head the necessity for considering the South as an immediate point of reference for entrepreneurial decision-taking; that is to say it raises the problem of the South into a national problem.

The definition of the situation in these terms seems, moreover, the best way for stimulating within the broader context of the European Community, that flow of capital towards regions in which there still exists a surplus of unemployed and underemployed labour which would answer the need for more rational and economic utilisation of available resources, far better than present

trans-community migration flows, which are the precursors of by no means insignificant unrest and social tension in the countries receiving the migrants.

If the present difficulties of the Italian economy effectively reflect the unbalanced conditions brought about by our country's economic growth in recent years, it really seems impossible to overcome these underlying contradictions and promote more rational use of available resources within our economic system, starting with its human resources, without creating within the far broader context of the European Community the conditions and instruments for balanced growth.

Integration

This does not mean at all to say that others should be burdened with what is our primary responsibility but, on the contrary, that account must be taken of the *de facto* situation created by the development of European economic integration itself. It is a known fact, indeed, that in the absence of suitable economic policy action, the progress made in market integration tends in itself to reinforce the cumulative factors which make it more profitable to locate new investments in the more developed regions, thus contributing towards the exacerbation of existing territorial imbalances, in complete contrast with the declared objectives of the Treaty of Rome.

This situation, due essentially to the failure to obtain parallel moves, in terms of timing for the liberalisation of trade and the political coordination to be established in the Community, explains the primary interest of our country in the institution at European level of those instruments for intervention capable of resisting the factors for imbalance inherent in an integration process abandoned to the play of market forces. This problem has in recent months become pre-eminently immediate following the recurrent failures recorded ever since the birth of the Economic and Monetary Union between the member countries.

These failures have demonstrated the impossibility of achieving, under present historical conditions, real monetary unification in the absence of progressive centralisation of fundamental economic policy decisions and of the correlated creation of adequate institutional instruments, endowed with real power. Political coordination is in fact the sole guarantee of greater independence for the integrated area from the fluctuations of international economic conditions and likewise constitutes the condition for building within the Community and especially in advanced Europe, an integrated productive structure, which it would be vain to expect as an automatic consequence of trade liberalisation.



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INDUSTRY IN ITALY

US ONLY a few years since a book called "The Italian Challenge" caused a stir in European opinion by drawing attention to the serious rivalry of Europe vis-à-vis the United States in technological, managerial and financial matters. Now, in opinion seems to be going round with pre-American difficulties in and considering the areas that have been in Europe, many talk of a "European angle" to American policy.

A situation has certainly a sign of evolution in Europe. European nations have been able to deep inroads in the lean home market, particularly for goods, like cars and household appliances, once associated with the "American way of life". A hard pressed States has cut back on expenditure, there are thousands of jobs in loss their jobs come back to Europe, have experienced a brain-drain in the e just at a time when can interest in re- was quickening. We are still in a common science projects like the Con- whatever their nic feasibility have at made sure that we are erely following in the can's scientific tracks. e has proved capable taking new ground, and before taking the first towards technological adence from the States.

Competition

United States may not or technological Big e much longer. On her hand recent mone- developments show our "rich Uncle will probably not give ch help in the future. dollar crisis creates difficulties to Euro- n- n- les who have to fre- ed competition in market of the world, least emphasises the hat Europe is now and that it is up to Europeans to find their it of the world mone- es.

- moves towards inde- are encouraging but han a note of caution ssary. It must be bered that all these

GIOVANNI AGNELLI,
chairman of Fiat,
on the new European
challenge to US
economic superiority

Dollar crisis cash-in

developments stem at least as much from America's own difficulties as from Europe's policies. Europe has won advantages, so to speak, in a negative way, rather than through incisive and resolute action of its own. Unless Europeans can produce more such action in future, unless they can show they are more determined to work together, the present period, relatively free of American inducement, will be remembered as a mere pause in a continuing trend.

Action is urgently needed both by governments (and EEC institutions) and by companies. Governments must provide the framework in which a truly European industrial structure may be able to operate. To this day, for instance, there is no European company law, and what is allowed in one country in matters of company meetings and accounts may well be forbidden in others. In these conditions, multinational operations remain, at best, a laborious affair. International mergers, acquisitions and takeovers, vital to the formation of a European industrial backbone, are still hampered by restrictive regulations.

Another field where there is great need of a common approach is education. The process of European unity will become irreversible only when, in every country, new generations will be European-

minded, which means they will have no misgivings about working and living side by side with people from other countries, and will also have comparable qualifications. To this day, differences in qualifications are still a major hurdle for skilled people, particularly researchers and scientists preventing them from working in a country different from their own.

Burden

European companies, for their part, have a large share in the burden of shaping Europe. It was once remarked by a well-known British journalist, Anthony Sampson, that the only truly European-minded companies on the Continent are American-owned. This is because Americans, not having their roots in any one particular country, benefit from a more comprehensive approach. European companies, if they are to remain viable in the present world, must divest themselves of their more marked national characteristics. They must learn to think European, plan European and have a European base for their operations. In this respect, British entry into the Common Market will provide a well-needed stimulus, since British companies are among the most internationally-minded, and their presence

will bolster the European approach. The new Europe must not shut itself inside its enlarged borders and forget about the rest of the world. This would be selfish and, as the long run also suicidal, as it would seal off promising areas of growth.

For one thing, European interest in the American scene must increase. If future relationships between the United States and Europe must be healthy and frank, the flow of direct investment must no longer be merely one way, i.e. from America to Europe. In recent years European companies have started setting up factories and buying up American companies much in the same way as the Americans have been doing here since the war. This trend must continue.

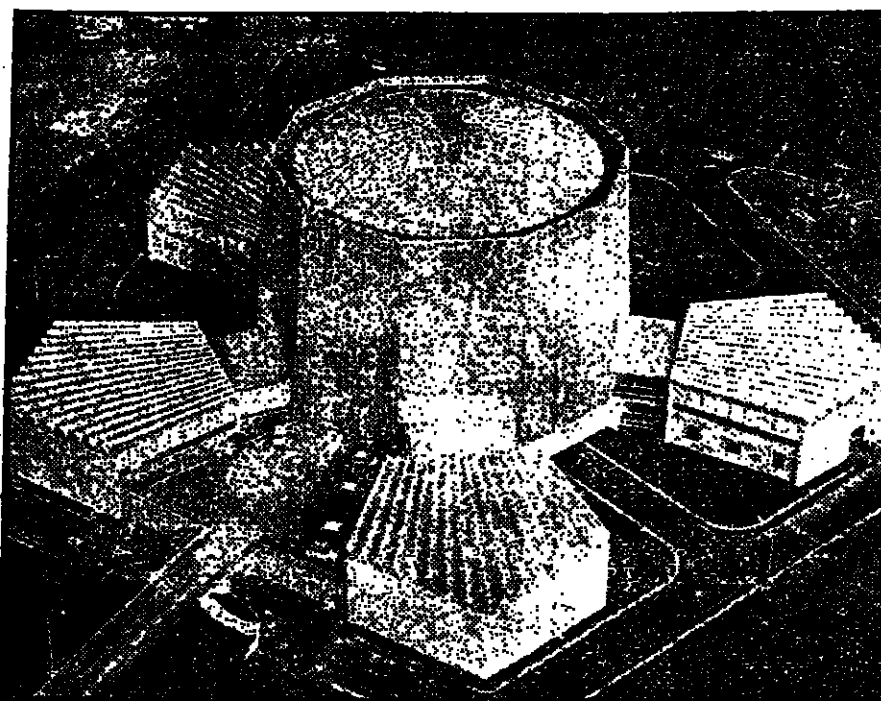
Cooperation with Socialist countries got under way in the sixties, when West European companies started building large-scale new factories and installations for those Governments. This has not benefited one particular country, but with subcontracting, the benefits have been spread far and wide all over Europe. Ventures like the building of the Togliatti motor works by Fiat have in fact been truly European, and not merely Italian. As income levels in Socialist countries increase, we can confidently expect a surge in this kind of co-operation, since a wider range of goods will have to be manufactured

and Western Europe has its know-how and experience to offer.

Throughout the sixties, there has been in the developing world a struggle to find the right formula for economic take-off. Mistakes were made, like building huge industrial complexes in countries still technologically unprepared, or relying too much on light industries, like textiles, and their exports to the West. The right opportunities lie in a gradual expansion of the engineering sector. With engineering and car manufacturing industries, there is the possibility of a gradual transfer of mechanical skills from developed Europe to developing countries, to match the gradual increase in these countries' ability to receive new technologies.

Factories

While the instant setting up of huge factories may prove unviable, it is possible particularly in mechanical industries, to start gradually, say, with an assembly-line and develop according to the need, the size and the character of the market, until the whole product is manufactured locally. In this gradual flow of investment and know-how, geared to the country's ability to receive it, lies the secret of a successful cooperation with the developing world.



Italy's scientific challenge: nuclear reactor near Vercelli

Why August is a wicked month

Professor Bruno Visentini, president of Ing. C. Olivetti, on Nixon and European exports

FOR SOME countries in Europe, and for many of the biggest European firms active in the export field, the most delicate and most difficult economic problems facing them at the present time are the result of the American measures of August, 1971. In the first place, there are the direct consequences of these measures where exports to the United States are concerned and second, there are the serious indirect consequences that will flow from the increased pressures that will build up in all markets as firms find their American market closed to them, or restricted.

If we leave this second aspect of the situation—which is none the less extremely important, notably where Japanese goods are concerned—and consider only the former (i.e., relations with the US) the following factors should, in my view, be kept very firmly in mind.

In the first place, the policy of absolute freedom of international trade has worked very much to the US's advantage. The US, which has a strong domestic market and provides substantial aid—direct and indirect—to firms which operate in the most advanced technological sectors, has acquired a position of world monopoly in such sectors (computers, electronic components, the air space industry). Freedom of trade has opened up European markets to American products, whilst the total absence of protective barriers in Europe and, generally speaking, the lack of any policy of support for national industries, have prevented (or at least seriously restricted) the growth of European firms in the technologically more advanced sectors. In addition, American firms have been able to acquire, often on very favourable terms, large manufacturing and sales organisations in Europe.

In return for this state of affairs, which has benefited the US substantially, European countries have been able to export to the US a number of luxury products, hand-made goods and traditional manufactured products and, on a restricted scale only, some more advanced industrial products in the engineering and machine tool sectors.

The Nixon measures of August 1971, leave Europe without any immediate means of defence or retaliation, because Europe is unable to manufacture the products of the advanced technologies, which must continue to be imported from America, whereas the products that the US acquires from Europe are ones that she can quite easily do without, or can readily manufacture. In addition, European exporters would find it a slow and difficult business, if not entirely impossible, to replace the US market with other markets.

A second factor is the different importance which exports have for the US and for the European countries. The US has a vast domestic market, and international trade represents a very small percentage only of its total trade. Consequently the US is able quite suddenly, and, if necessary, very radically, to change its own foreign trade policy without any real internal

disruption and without major changes in its economic structure.

For the countries of Europe on the other hand—and in some cases to a very special degree—exports represent a very important item. Some European countries have orientated their entire economic structure on the assumption of complete freedom in international trade. If this sudden change in the policy of the US were to be maintained for any considerable time there would be the danger of far-reaching consequences for the countries of Europe, with irreversible changes taking place that could not afterwards be altered, even though the US subsequently wished to return to a completely free system of international trade.

From all this it follows that the problem of the relationship between the United States of America and the countries of Europe is not only economic. On the contrary, it is in danger of becoming a serious political problem. If the American measures of August, 1971, were to remain in force for some time, the countries of Europe would be obliged to adopt a protectionist policy, even in the field of advanced technology, so as to become, in due course, no longer dependent on the United States. In addition the European view of firms with American parent companies might be revised, for this might perhaps be the only concrete way in which the countries of Europe could make effective retaliation against the United States.

I think that all countries in the Western world have good reason to keep their political links with the United States strong, and it is also to their advantage that the economy of the United States should be healthy and prosperous: for these reasons, therefore, they should be prepared to make some sacrifice. In addition, I think that it is to the advantage of all countries to follow a policy of freedom in foreign trade, and that a changeover to a protectionist economy would cause the countries of Europe grave economic and social harm. Such a changeover would in addition inevitably cause dangerous new alignments in international affairs.

I therefore think that it would be a serious error for the countries of Europe to reply to the American Administration's August 1971 measures with retaliatory counter-measures and reprisals, because these would have far-reaching and long-lasting consequences of a political nature. At the same time, however, it is obvious that Europe cannot wait more than a few months, and it would be very dangerous if the United States were for any length of time to put its own internal problems of the moment before its world political responsibilities. I think that a protectionist Europe would inevitably become a neutralist Europe, increasingly detached from the US. It would be a fatal error for the US not to count the political consequences of allowing the August measures to remain in force.

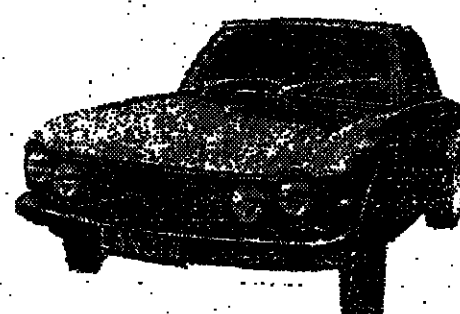


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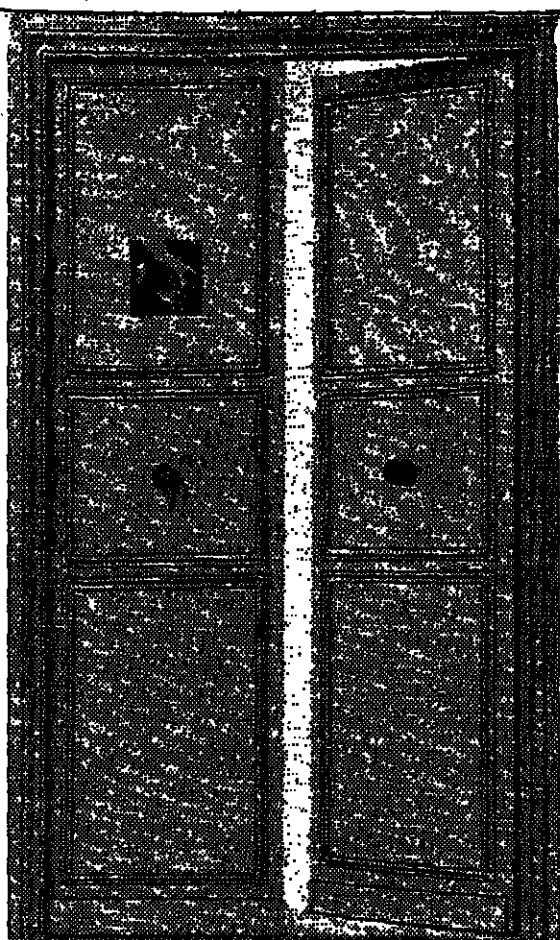


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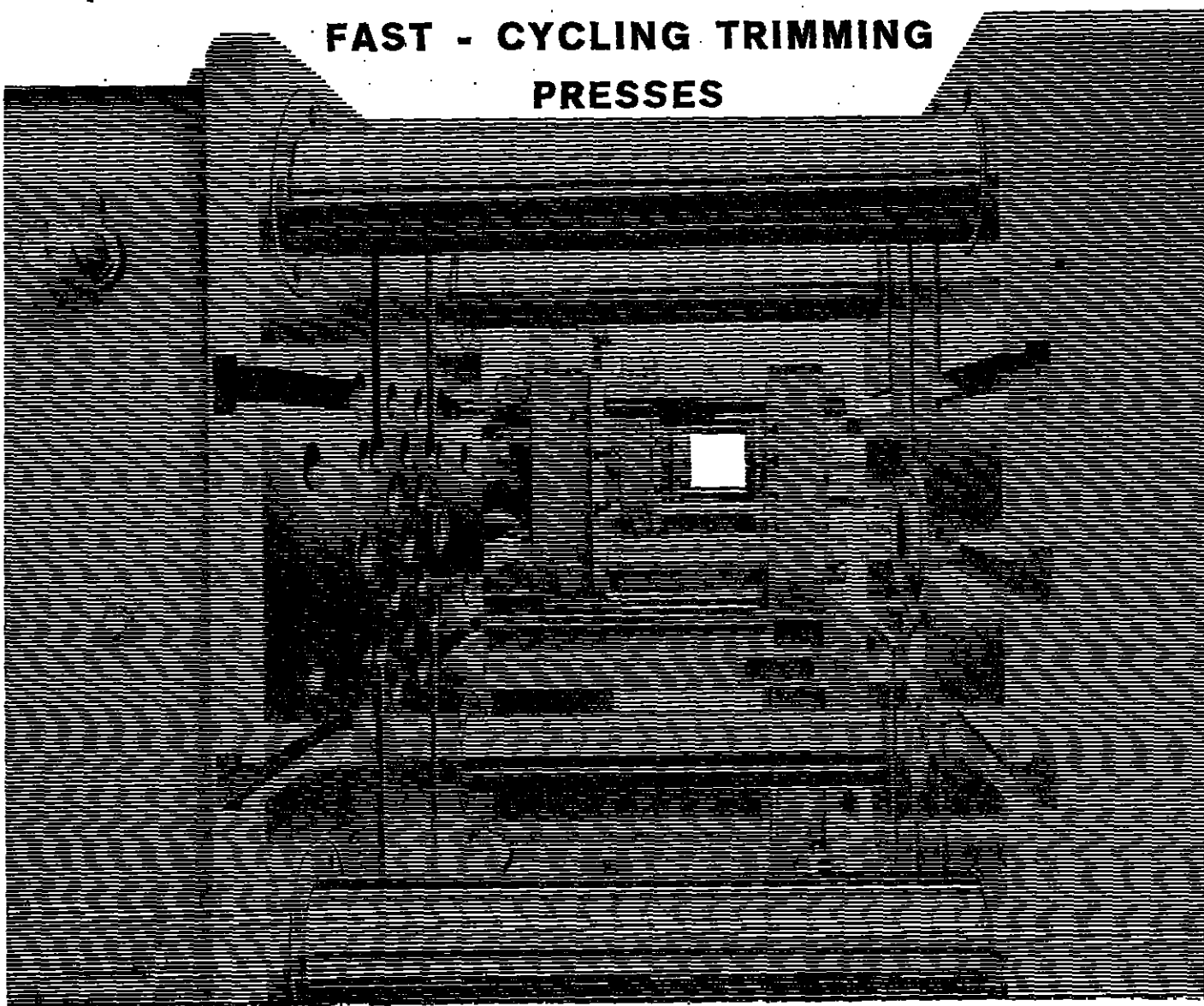
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INDUSTRY IN ITALY

Sir John Partridge,
president of the
CBI, on Italy's
rapid growth rate

The land of many miracles

ITALY has been described as a country of poets, heroes, navigators, and saints—and as a land of many miracles. Since the Second World War there have been two economic miracles in Italy: one in the early 1950s and one in the early 1960s. During the period its growth rate has been the highest in Europe and second only in the world to Japan.

More particularly since 1958, when the European Economic Community was established, Italy has achieved an annual average growth rate of 6.2 per cent. Development on this scale has attracted British investors and industrialists. This can be seen in two main areas, one of which is the steady increase in Anglo-Italian trade although it must be noted that since the establishment of the EEC, member countries have secured an increasing proportion of the Italian market and Britain has slipped from fourth to sixth place as a supplier. Of the £2 million worth of goods we sold in Italy in 1970, cars and electronic machinery were high on the list. British industries with advanced technical know-how need a wider market and it is to be hoped that they will spearhead a British drive to recapture our former position in the Italian market. Similarly, with the lowering of tariff barriers, we can expect to chase more from Italy, particularly in Italian consumer goods are well designed and becoming increasingly popular.

Secondly, many British and Italian industries work in close cooperation. British firms use Italian designs, a number of their products, for example motor cars, furniture, textiles, clothing. There have been instances where Italian industries have utilised the facilities of the City. Much has been written about the Dunlop-Pirelli union, a venture warmly welcomed by the CBI. However, there would have been fewer obstacles to this union had the fiscal policies of Italy and the United Kingdom had more in common. As the Community advances towards industrial integration, necessitating the harmonisation of the legal and fiscal policies of its member countries, it will become easier for joint ventures on a European scale to take place.

The Italian Government's incentive to investment in labour intensive industries, and the low interest rate which permits the relatively cheap import of sophisticated goods not available from Italian resources, should continue to attract British firms. In Mezzogiorno, where the regional development programme aims at establishing new industries, offers considerable opportunities to benefit from Government incentives.

British industry hopes to play an even greater role in helping to strengthen the Italian economy and Britain is a member of the EEC. Although the economic and social difficulties which Italy is at present experiencing indicate that her growth in GNP will fall short this year of the previous level, we should not underestimate the remarkable powers of recovery which this country has demonstrated in the past two decades. In 1958 Italian industrialists were pessimistic about their prospects in the EEC. These fears were shown to be unfounded. Provided some of the internal problems of the past few years can be overcome there should be another upturn in the Italian economy—and the present mood of uncertainty should give way to confidence.

Age of transition

by RENATO LOMBARDI,
chairman of Confindustria

THE age in which we live is one of great contrasts. In the history of the evolutionary processes of human society rarely has there been a time of greater social tension, combined with the clash of ideas, the questioning of doctrine, the contesting of principles and ways of behaviour which have been accepted, in some cases for centuries, by most people. And, at the same time, rarely has there been, notwithstanding some flagrant and regrettable exceptions, a time when so many people are so well off, liberated from the various forms of slavery and restriction which in the past held back their development.

There are those who say that the age in which we live is one of transition. The connecting link, in the long chain of historic evolution, which connects the paleo-technical

civilisation—to use an expression favoured by Mumford and Geddes—to tomorrow's civilisation which some, with a futuristic sense of humour, already have aptly decided shall be known as the "post-industrial civilisation."

In whatever way the future might develop, and however pressing are the problems which still affect us at all levels, it is evident that the neo-technical civilisation in which we live is the most exhilarating man has ever known. It is an experience which, going through the rapid change from determinism to objectivity, has made us fully aware of ourselves.

Great Britain, rightly, is considered the cradle of this innovating movement which, among other things, produced the revolution which led to the birth of modern industry and, at the same time, indi-

cated what should be the path of development after the transformation of the economic system from one which was predominantly agricultural to one with a markedly industrial nature. And it is significant that Great Britain was the first, among the great economic powers, to reach that Rostovian "take-off" phase—with a headstart of almost 50 years on France, which came in second.

The Industrial Revolution, even though bloodless and atypical, was not without the traumas which accompany every revolution. It was one of the great events which forced a change in the course of history. British industry, which was born of the Industrial Revolution and drew from it its strength and prosperity, has become so much the prototype from which the

world's industrialists have drawn, directly or indirectly, their inspiration and instruction. Notwithstanding the establishment of a new balance and a new understanding with the strategic framework of international economics, British industry continues to play its key role. And it is in recognition of the validity of the experience of Great Britain, which has been the leader in comment and technology—perpetuating that innovating spirit of financial affairs and industrial relations—that the Italian businessman will look forward to her entry into the European Economic Community. That moment should not be one of competitive only. It will be the start of a new age in which there should no longer be Italian, British, German and French industry, but only European

Building up energy

RAFFAELE GIROTTI, chairman
of ENI, on short supply

MANY PROBLEMS facing Europe will change fundamentally with British entry into the EEC. This certainly should be no surprise considering the importance of expanding the EEC area and the complexity of the resulting problems. The very long period required for negotiations also bears witness to this. One of these problems, and certainly not the least of them, is the question of energy supply.

During the last 20 years, important natural gas reserves were discovered in Europe, first in Italy and France and then, in even greater amounts, in Holland and the English zone of the North Sea. Recently, important oil fields were also discovered in the Norwegian and British zones of the North Sea. ENI participated in various ways in the North Sea discoveries, which are so highly relevant for European economic development. The reserves found thus far, however, cover only a modest portion of the huge European demand for petroleum. Furthermore, at present a reversal of this situation is not foreseeable.

EEC countries, therefore, must continue to obtain supplies of oil from

the Middle East and North and West Africa. Concerning natural gas, the present European production must also be integrated with imports from the Soviet Union, North Africa, and eventually from other areas. In addition the EEC will have to depend on imports for supplying nuclear reactors. In fact, only France has appreciable uranium reserves, but these are sufficient to cover but a part of the country's estimated future demand.

It is not the forced reliance on external sources for energy supply in itself which gives cause for anxiety. Rather, it is the fact that the EEC, the world's largest non-producer of oil, has not yet defined either a common role to be played in the world energy game or a common energy policy to be followed at home. The contribution of Great Britain could turn out to be essential to the formulation of decisions in these matters, so vital for Europe's development.

First of all, headquartered in England is one of the world's largest oil companies with vast political and operating experience in the inter-

national petroleum industry. It is quite possible that establishment of a common energy policy could be facilitated by an agreement between European oil companies which would provide a common outlook both toward the stage of mining, as well as toward joint initiatives in downstream oil preparations in Europe and abroad. The primary objective of European oil companies is the supply of oil to Europe. It is in this sense they should cooperate in mutual enterprises and coordinate their activities, possibly making use also of the functional capabilities of EEC organisations.

The importance of Great Britain's entry into the EEC is even more evident in the nuclear field, where she has a considerable advantage over other European countries in matters of research, construction, and operation. She has, therefore, the possibility of promoting collaboration on a European scale for accelerating development of this new energy source from which Europe is seeking important economic benefits as well as greater autonomy in the area of energy supply.

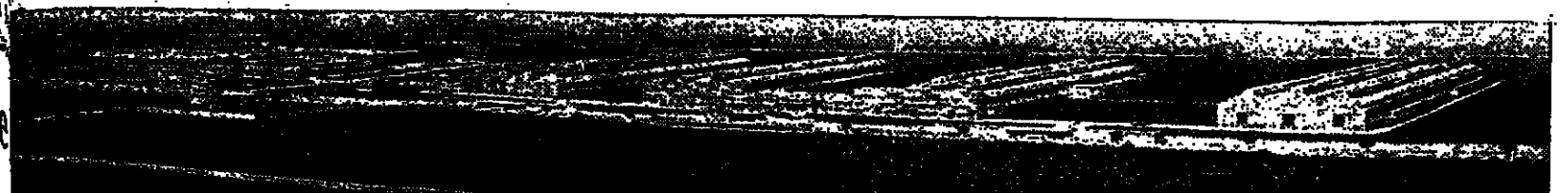
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INDUSTRY IN ITALY



Industrial development: the Innoceenti works, Milan

The PR of private enterprise

by LORENZO VALLARINO GANCIA, vice-president of Confindustria

IS, with notable... entering an... stage of develop... Considerable tension... of the presence of... unsolved internal... such as the back... of the south, un... ment and the need for... reform, is being felt... advocates of private... se have decided to... er their position and... nse, to change and... their stance vis-à-vis... and economic situa... which is still evolving... is an urgent need to... eople to understand... ortance of economic... ur and to encourage... enterprise as an... art of modern inter... industrial society... lists must not only... e directors of their... es but also respon... sible. They must... e harmonious develop... of the country and

collaborate with the other... active and forward-looking... sections of the community... To reach this stage the... industrialists must work... together to define their rôle... in society, which though... fundamental is widely inter... preted incorrectly and too... often so by the industrialists... themselves. They are, con... sequently, suffering from a... crisis of identity which is... inevitable in fast-changing... times, and before their rôles... have been redefined... In order to treat on equal... terms with the other for... ward-looking elements of... society, the industrialists... must have and must apply... a social policy of their own... which covers all the basic... issues of contemporary... society and which permits... them to make their contribu... tion to the principles and... regulations designed to safe... guard the future of... civilisation in all its forms.

The place of private enter... prise as an essential... element of the economic... system must be made clear... as must the position of the... industrialist, as a manifesta... tion of this system. There... is a need for better and more... widespread public relations... with the country as a whole... using all the media available... and other methods which... experience suggests as likely... to be effective... In particular, a direct, con... tinuous, and well prepared... dialogue should be opened... with those parties interested... in terms and conditions of... employment and with the... workers themselves, so that... class-consciousness evolves... to the point of embracing all... the complex circumstances of... modern society, including... that of the rôle of private... enterprise. Such a dialogue... is not easy. It can be com... promised by excessive

theory, political condition... ing, and by poor training in... personal relations... There is, however, one... particular area suited to... such a dialogue. This is... when the industrialist finds... that he is having a discussion... not only with trade unionists... but with every one of his... employees. At the same time... the industrialist cannot be... other than convinced that... their interest coincides basi... cally with that of the whole... of the society in which they... live and with the interests of... the working class in parti... cular... A broader view of this sort... should bring about a condi... tion of greater mutual con... fidence, followed by a normal... resumption of industrial... sectional, and public activity... and, finally, a return to... growth and development... thus overcoming the present... stagnation.

However, in my opinion, the... essence of the problem of... the Italian economy at... this time is not limited to... the economy but includes the... whole framework of the... social, economic, and produc... tion system. What is required... is not so much a new... development which can be... measured quantitatively by... rising graphs, but rather a... new "quality in develop... ment... A development in qualita... tive terms is tied essentially... to the basic direction of... Italian society and to the... structural reforms which... have been awaited for too... long. Italy should be able to... overcome her present diffi... culties without damaging or... weakening her position in... the European family. Italy... must find social harmony and... to this end all parties must... work wholeheartedly, con... stantly, and with trust in the... future.

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Methane pipeline from Cremona to Portomarghera

Market partner

DEREK EZRA, chairman of the National Coal Board, on Anglo-Italian EEC prospects

WITH PARLIAMENT'S decision of... principle in favour of British... entry into the European Economic... Community less than three weeks old... this Guardian survey of one of our... prospective Community partners is... very timely. Italy and the United... Kingdom have much in common. We... are virtually identical in size, with... populations of about 55 millions each... we are both suffering from slow rates... of economic growth at the present... time; we have both recently adopted... major relaxation policies in order to... encourage a return to faster growth... and we both have difficult problems of... regional imbalance in our economies... The longer-term economic strategies... of the two countries are, however... rather different. Italy's present period... of stagnation comes after a decade of... very rapid growth. Between 1959 and... 1969 she reached an average annual... growth in her per capita gross national... product of 4.8 per cent—the highest... growth rate in the EEC and more... than twice the British figure of 2.3... per cent.

Britain's overriding economic... priority is the attainment of a more... rapid and sustained rate of growth... than we have seen in recent years... Entry into the Common Market will... I am convinced, bring us an historic... opportunity to achieve this. There are... many interrelated causes for our... history of slow economic growth, but... I believe the major deterrent to faster... growth has been the market environ... ment within which British industry... has been operating.

The application of the latest and... most sophisticated production tech... niques generally demands a steady... increase in the scale of industrial... operations. Now processes often mean... an increase in plant size; they almost... certainly mean large and continuing... increases in investment and in expendi... ture on research and development... The limited size of the British home... market and the restricted prospects of... sales expansion that this implies has... meant that all too often we have not... had the resources necessary for the... modernisation of industry or we have... not had the confidence to commit those... resources. Entry into the Common... Market will remove this size barrier... to British industrial progress.

We will be part of one large Con... tinental home market with the... prospect of substantial increase in our... sales to Europe. This should lead to... a dramatic improvement in business... confidence, a more vigorous and opti... mistic approach to forward planning... accelerated levels of industrial invest... ment, and so to a faster rate of growth... As we move forward we will benefit... from the economies of larger-scale... operations and so improve our levels... of industrial efficiency.

By joining forces with Italy and her... Community partners, Britain will be... strengthening her own economy, but... she will also be strengthening the... whole European industrial base. In the... longer term it is only by cooperative... arrangements, and the pooling of... resources on a Continental scale that... European industry will be able to... match up to the growing market power... of the largest companies based in other... parts of the world, particularly Japan... and the United States.

Italy, from within the Community... and Britain, from outside, are already... achieving important successes with... international groupings of this kind, of... which the Dunlop-Pirelli merger... involving leading firms in our two... countries, is the most recent example... My own industry is in partnership with... the Dutch State Mines in the manu... facture of chemicals, and is in con... tinuing contact with the other coal... industries in the Community. The... entry of the UK and the other appli... cant countries into the EEC will, I... feel certain, add further momentum to... the restructuring of industry on a... European scale and to the solution of... common problems.

Italy's prime domestic objective must... undoubtedly be the achievement of sig... nificant progress in solving her grave... regional problems, which are consid... erably more severe than those of the UK... The average wealth per head in parts... of Southern Italy is still only one third... of the level of the prosperous indus... trial regions of the north. Again, I... feel sure that the expansion of the... EEC, and particularly the entry of the... UK with her wide knowledge and... experience of regional problems, will... strengthen Europe's ability to tackle... regional difficulties in a more effective... and concerted way. This is one of... many ways in which, by getting closer... together, we can help each other.



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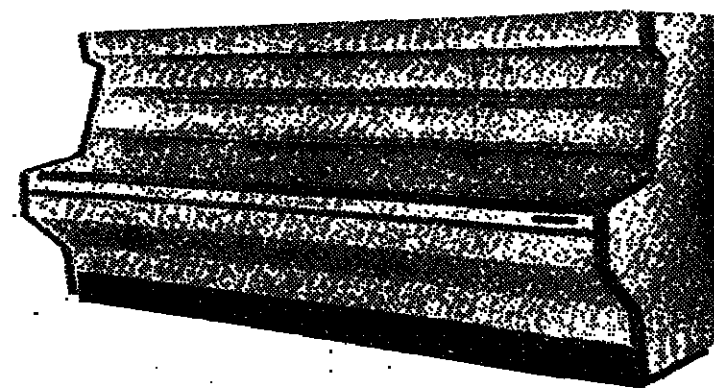
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INDUSTRY IN ITALY

Europe has widespread regional problems. PROFESSOR GIOVANNI MAGNIFICO, London delegate of the Bank of Italy, offers a working approach

Regions of discontent

DURING the past few decades the United Kingdom and Italy have both been coping with very sizeable regional problems. These, to be sure, were not of the same type: in the United Kingdom, today's weak regions are to a considerable extent the same ones which 200 or 150 years ago were in the forefront of industrial revolution, but have failed to partake in the second wave of industrialisation, so that now they find themselves burdened by an above-average share of declining industries.

In Italy, instead, industry had to be brought for the first time to large chunks of its territory and working force, which had mainly been engaged in agriculture, handicrafts, and a pathologically overgrown service sector. Again, the fact that in the United Kingdom the problem was mainly one of industrial conversion and redevelopment made a policy hinging upon the criterion of bringing "work to the workers" appear practicable.

Such net emigration from the weak regions as did take place was the result of the "pull" exerted by the high activity regions that was not counteracted by the regional policy. In Italy, on the other hand, such massive inter-sectoral shifts were required—from agriculture, handicrafts, and services into industry—which made a choice in favour of a policy based solely on bringing work to the workers appear wholly unrealistic. As it was, Italy's development policies did have to reckon also with massive inter-regional shifts of the working force.

Yet these and the many other diversities which regional problems present in Europe, as we review them from country to country, do not invalidate the point that basically the problem is the same one of how to raise the rate of growth in the weaker regions to the extent which is necessary to make them catch up with the more advanced ones. More generally, the problem is one of enabling the various economic regions within a large area to adjust to demand shifts, technological innovations, cultural and social changes, in competition with those which happen to be more dynamic, by their own deed and/or because favoured by design or by accident.

Because the process of integration in the enlarged EEC may now be entering a new phase, in which national autonomy in the formulation of policies would shrink in a very meaningful sense as a result mainly of closer monetary integration,

regional problems might take on a new dimension. Countries as a whole might perhaps in a matter of decades find themselves in the sort of predicament in which we see today the weak regions within the national boundaries. Wrongly we regard them as an odd historical precipitate, while they are no more than the failure over decades long to find solid solutions to the problem of differentials in regional growth rates, having played persistently against certain regions. Geography, history, science have all combined to make regional problems a constant in Europe's development.

When the challenge has not been met, Europe has suffered as a whole and in its component States individually. For instance, there is hardly any doubt that in the period between the two world wars, Europe was unable to maintain its then still prominent place in the world economy, also because of the failure to achieve a redeployment of industry offering to the backward peripheral regions sufficient opportunities to industrialise in an open system. In the absence of a European regional policy, the far-reaching reorientation of production and industrial structure required by the changing structure of the world economy did not take place.

The fact that a very high proportion of the trade of European countries is with one another does not suffice to bring about a geographically balanced pattern of development and growth. In the inter-war period, in fact, countries turned away from free trade and an open economic system, because the mere absence of obstacles to trade and payments was not enough to provide Europe's economy and each of its constituent parts with adequate opportunities for full employment and growth.

Mechanism

There is, indeed, no built-in mechanism which can be expected to work quickly enough to prevent underemployment of resources and economic decline in some regions of a unified area, even at a time when the area as a whole was experiencing a period of rapid growth. According to one school of thought, accidental inequalities and these tend to perpetuate themselves. G. Myrdal, among others, argues that in so far as such changes are not immediately cancelled out in the stream of events, a process of circular causation may be started.

Furthermore, economies seem to

possess, to a different degree, what in an essay that Princeton University has recently published, I have called "national propensity to inflation" (NPI). Differences in the NPI would seem to depend inter alia on historical and social factors.

These include the system of industrial relations and the militancy of trade unions, the mixture of monopoly and competition, the structure of industry and its regional deployment, as well as the building into the general public psychology of expectations of inflation or price stability generated by demand management policies, which in the past consistently may or may not have aimed at guaranteeing the full employment level of monetary demand, with little regard to changes in external competitiveness and payments balance.

Because the causes of differences in NPIs are deep-rooted and widespread, only the relentless progress towards integration of the economies can be expected to close the gaps. In the meantime, the situation of utilisation of productive resources in a country with a low NPI will see prices rise by 2 to 3 per cent a year, while a country with a high NPI will see that rise reach 5 to 6 per cent. If the mechanism of integration—in so far as it did not allow exchange rate flexibility—required member countries to keep price increases roughly within the same range, there would follow either too much (i.e. unneeded) inflation for the countries with a low NPI, or higher unemployment in those with a high NPI.

Because it is unlikely that in the EEC there will be scope for exchange rate flexibility to participate to a limited extent in the adjustment process, and I think that in a unified monetary area exchange rate changes should, in any case, not be the main instrument of adjustment, the Community's large economic regions, with the likelihood of the border between the two groups cutting across national frontiers.

Instead of having one general economic policy for the whole Community, with piecemeal measures for weaker regions tacked on, twin "regional" policies should be defined and pursued at all times: respectively for the high-activity and the weak or low-activity grouping. Policies for the former would continue to be implemented, in much the same way as up

to now, mainly by national institutions.

For the latter group, instead, existing machinery would be reinforced, setting up an ad hoc body: a European credit institution (which I have called for working purposes "Multi-European Bank"), endowed with its own resources and powers, so that it would go much beyond the concept and essence of a reserve fund, whose activity is confined to the settlement of official balances arising as a result of divergent cyclical trends, which is not the hallmark of truly integrated economies.

Direct action

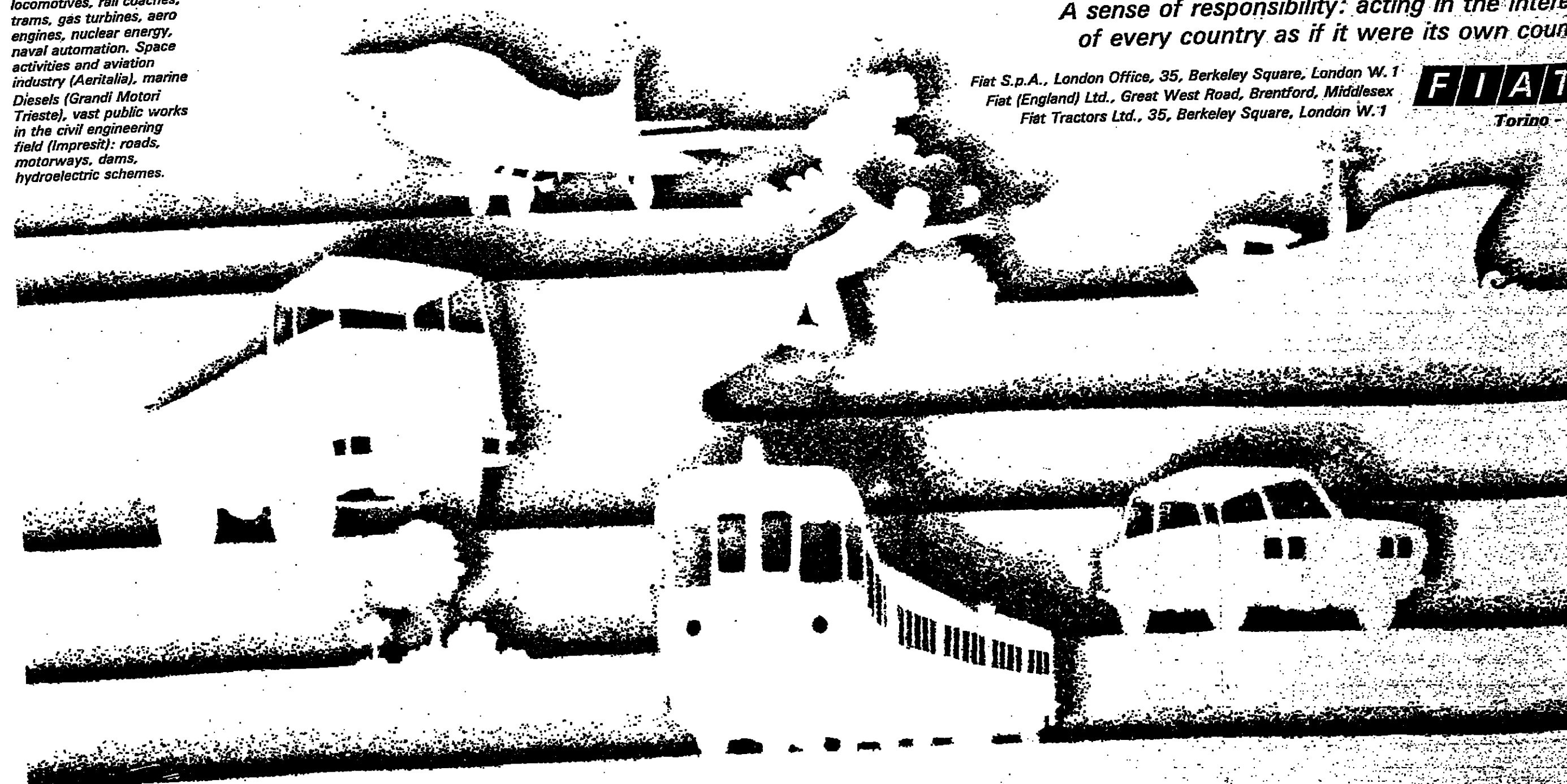
The need for direct action on part of the Community itself is postulated mainly by the fact that a pool of support of levels of production and employment in the regions that fail to realise their full growth potential, would put considerable strain on inter-regional payments, were to be financed out of local sources alone. Of course, there is a number of fiscal instruments suited to foster regionally better growth.

But as long as political support is not strong enough to introduce Community's political machinery, measure of democratic representation and control, it is unlikely that there will be enough scope for income transfers, anticyclical expenditure and like-on-the-part of the Community itself. While waiting for this to happen, the new European credit institution would be instrumental in financing the policy-differentiation in availability and, possibly, in credit—which is required to ease the low activity regions against the jolts of stop-go policies, so often to the conditions of demand in the more dynamic regions. In the case of credit granting, that institution would issue IOUs, and it would eventually also in the form of such circulation side by side with existing national currencies, so that the foreseeable future the Community would be on a dual monetary system, with European countries will not be in new to this game, since they have acquired a taste of it while living the Eurodollar. The replacement of the latter by a European currency would mean more power for the Community in both domestic and external affairs, as well as harnessing machinery of monetary unification, the promotion of balanced growth within the Community.

Regional progress: the dam of Vajont at Longarone, North Italy

When people and things move more quickly

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The faster people and things move around within a country the higher its state of development. Movement of people, raw materials, and finished products in fact, the basis of the production cycle of all industry and influences its ability and capacity to expand. Private motoring is another formidably influential factor. The more miles a man covers in a year, the more contacts he makes, the more purchases he makes, the greater his contribution to his country's prosperity. Fiat plays a vital role in this sector. On account of its multi-national character and of the sense of responsibility with which it places at the disposal of the countries with which it works, all its experience as a manufacturer gathered over the decades in the most diverse fields of motorization on land, sea and in the air. A sense of responsibility: acting in the interest of every country as if it were its own country.

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Poor man's tax New threat to pay talks

By ANTHONY HARRIS

The fact that loss of social security support and rent can take away the benefit of pay increases for low-paid workers—"working class sursur"—is likely to be an issue in the present round of pay negotiations. Officials of the Engineering Employers' Federation, embarking on negotiations with three million workers, mostly members of the AUEW, are worried that increases in the cost of living could prove a threat to the low-paid and to trouble. They are sating the facts of the matter.

Attention was first drawn to working class sursur in an article in the "Quarterly", a research journal with left-wing leanings, which has since had considerable publicity in "Business Week" among other sources.

Figures so far have at the situation before measures introduced by the Government; meanwhile Conservative drive for "voting" in social security has made the situation worse. The Child Poverty Action Plan, which in certain cases can lose money as a result of a substantial increase in pay, because he starts paying social security contributions at a graduated rate, and at the time loses entitlement to income supplement, child benefit, school meals and

Hammerman profits doubled

Substantial increase in Hammerman Property Investment Trust forecast has certainly materialised, with a jump from £236,000 in 1970 to £472,000 in 1971.

Pre-tax level profits rose 12 per cent at £104 but the main boost has come from a substantial increase in deferred income and development charges.

Costs have fallen from £104,000 since Hammerman now completed pay of the interest charges on the new property, its most important asset.

THOMAS WARRINGTON & SONS LIMITED

General Building and Public Works Contractors
Ellesmere Port

Directors of Thomas Warrington & Sons Limited have 1st interim dividend for the year ending 31st Dec, 1971 of 94% (1970-94%) payable on the 15th Dec, 1971.

Following is a statement by Brian Warrington, Chairman:

"My statement in April I mentioned that the volume of work obtained during 1970 was much below the previous year, and that I did not expect the industry to return to the peak level it had reached in 1969 prior to 1970, for some years. However, there appears to be an upturn in the activity of the building industry and I feel it will be some time before the benefit of this is felt."

"We are still obtaining our fair share of contracts for the year and there is a further improvement in the private sector. We are expanding the property investment of the company considerably, particularly in the field of, and enquiries we are receiving for lettings are very encouraging."

"In view of the very unfavourable circumstances, I feel that we are anticipating producing for the year ending 1971 a satisfactory result."

IRFAX JERSEY GROUP LTD.

J. P. Barker, L.B., Chairman, reports on the year ended 30th June, 1971—

Turnover at £1.8 million increased by 40%. Profits at £513,000 were up by some 21%. Dividends total 474% against 20%.

On prospects, he says—

"The Group is in a position of greater flexibility and financial strength than ever before. We have budgeted for increase in volume and range of production."

Capital expenditure commitments—£130,614 at 30th June, 1971—have been increased by further machinery orders worth £200,000.

These will absorb the 29,000 sq. ft. extension occupied September, 1971. Plans for a further 40,000 sq. ft. are ready in 1972, are being drawn up.

Our plan for the year is to develop the sophisticated and versatility of our general range.

Unless there is a substantial general down-turn in the double jersey industry, we expect net profits for the current year will exceed last year's results.

CITY COMMENT

NEW ISSUES
BOOKMAKERS

THE NEW BILL on betting will allow the Tote to compete on more than equal terms with the existing bookmakers. It will also convert the happy and generally Tory bookie fraternity into a bunch of Labour supporters.

"Now we have a Tory Government introducing Socialist measures," lamented a leading bookmaker on Friday.

And for the second time too. The first was when the same Mr. Maundling—then Chancellor of the Exchequer—imposed a crippling tax on fixed odds football in 1964 and drove some large firms close to bankruptcy and their shares to almost nothing.

The immediate implication of the new Bill is that the Tote will be allowed to open up shops almost anywhere because local authorities will not be allowed to refuse a licence on the grounds of lack of demand. Bookmakers will be handicapped since lack of demand—that is usually existing competition—is the most common reason for refusing a licence.

Margins on sales are already extremely low and range between 2 and 3 per cent. Added competition could push them lower.

Overly, the motive for the Bill is to get the Tote out of the red and help it to do its job of promoting the racing business. But there are other motives too. Bookmakers are tolerated but not loved by governments.

The recent sight of bookmaking firms generating a huge cash flow from slender assets and, virtually, "printing money," must have been galling.

Private bookmaking was allowed in the first place merely as a means of preventing undesirable elements gaining control of the business. It was always argued that there was a

BERNARD MATTHEWS, whose shares are on offer this week, thinks the turkey is an underrated bird. You can have turkey wiener schnitzel (which tastes like the real thing), turkey drum stick stew, or even roast turkey, yet each British household buys less than one turkey each year.

The company claims to be the biggest integrated turkey producer in Europe. It hatches, rears, feeds, and finally plucks the birds: it has 17 per cent of the total UK market and 22 per cent of the oven ready business.

But the poultry business is not a stock market favourite at the moment. On the one hand you have fowl pest—partly responsible for J. B. Eastwood's slump in profits—and then there is the problem of alternate glut and shortages which Imperial

Nest egg in turkeys?

Tobacco found to its cost when it acquired Buxted. Bernard Matthews argues that chickens and turkeys are two very different birds. Turkeys are much harder and also easier to vaccinate so the threat of fowl pest is not as great. Secondly, although a surplus or shortage of birds at Christmas could mean an extra profit or loss of £50,000, there is a great deal of scope for expanding the market during the rest of the year.

Less than 10 years ago Matthews was selling 80 per cent of its production for the Christmas market. This has now fallen to 50 per cent and the directors point out that with the rapidly rising prices of beef, mutton, lamb, and pork the housewife ought to turn more and more to the turkey for her Sunday joint.

The company's profits, which stagnated at around £250,000 between 1967 and 1969, jumped to £324,000 pre-tax last year in spite of fowl pest. The board is now forecasting £700,000 for the current year on sales of over £4 millions.

Prospects for 1972 are also encouraging. Annual feed accounts for around 50 per cent of total costs and thanks to an

Sea gas stake for the public

For the first time investors will have an opportunity to take a direct stake in a North Sea gas consortium next Thursday when lists open for an offer for sale by Oil Exploration.

Oil Exploration owns 4.26 per cent of a consortium headed by Phillips Petroleum which four years ago discovered natural gas 18 miles off the Norfolk coast in the "Hewitt Field."

The discovery of "Hewitt" and the subsequent contract with the Gas Council has secured for the consortium and oil exploration a source of income until probably around 1984. However, any investment in oil exploration is so speculative that the Stock Exchange Council were reluctant to grant a quotation for the group's shares.

Oil Exploration is offering 25 per cent of its equity to the public (1,500,000 shares) at 40p per share. This values the company at £2.4 millions.

Up to 1970 the company had always made a loss since it writes off exploration expenditure against its profit and loss account. However, last year it made profits of £61,000 and this year the board is forecasting £160,000 profit.

There is a corporation tax because of past losses and so this leaves the price earnings ratio at 15 and the yield at 3 1/2 per cent.

Bookies may be on loser

limit to the taxation the Government could impose because the bookies would be driven underground again and that the social consequences could be appalling.

So, one solution remained: join the competition. It is as well to remember that in most countries bookmaking is officially controlled.

It would be idle to attempt to estimate the outcome of the new Bill on the existing companies. The useful comment made on the Tote by one bookmaker that "it's like putting a ballet dancer on a rugby field because they don't know the first thing about betting," has a ring of truth.

Certainly the immediate task for the Tote will be to learn the ropes and they are not easy. Much will also depend on how energetic the Tote is in setting up shops on the High Street.

At present the 50 Tote shops are run by Mr. Maxwell Joseph's Grand Metropolitan Hotels. Through its control of Mecca, Grand Met, has already all the experience it needs, and the only question is whether the Tote will agree to extend the present arrangements.

If so it will admittedly favour one private company at the expense of others. For the present bookmaking groups are still making excellent profits. If our reasoning is right and the Government is really trying to keep the bookies in check, then one should look for investing opportunities elsewhere or at least stick to the ropes, such as Ladbroke and Coral, that have had the foresight to diversify in time.

Save and Prosper Triple Offer

When you decide to invest in a unit trust, the problem is how to decide which one. The prime consideration is to choose a trust with a reliable, well established management company, which is what the three trusts on offer today have in common—namely management by the Save and Prosper Group, founded in 1934 and now with more than £550 million invested for 700,000 people. The three trusts also have well established records of growth which are detailed below.

Whatever you require, be it capital growth, income or a mix of the two, one of these unit trusts will fill your needs.

Investment-Trust Units

The aim of I-T U is long-term growth of capital and income. The trust invests in the shares of about 130 leading investment companies. These in turn invest in companies and industrial enterprises all over the world.

The I-T U investor thus benefits from a double layer of management skill and experience—that of the trust managers and that of the investment companies themselves.

Over the years, Investment-Trust Units, as well as being the largest, has been one of Britain's most consistently successful unit trusts. Over any 10-calendar-year period since 1945, £100 invested in I-T U would have at least doubled in value—and could have grown to a maximum of £900—with all net income re-invested. In the shorter term £100 invested in I-T U on 1st January, 1967 would now be worth £186 with all net income re-invested.

For your guidance, on 11th November, 1971 the offer price of Investment-Trust Units was 24.4p "xd" each, giving an estimated gross starting yield of £2.24% p.a.

High-Yield Units

The aim of High-Yield Units is the highest income return consistent with reasonable protection of capital, (and sufficient growth in the long term to keep pace with inflation).

To achieve its aim, the trust invests mainly in comparatively large U.K. industrial companies chosen for the reliability of their dividend records as well as their proven ability to provide growth.

The net income from £100 invested at the launch in January, 1964, has risen from £4.35 in the first full year to £4.83. The same £100 invested has increased in value to a current level of £209—more than adequately compensating for inflation, and comparing very favourably with the market indices.

Future prospects for High-Yield Units are favourable and could be further improved by proposed tax changes encouraging companies to pay higher dividends.

For your guidance, on 11th November, 1971 the offer price of High-Yield Units was 40.2p "xd" each, giving an estimated gross starting yield of £4.68% p.a.

General Units

The aim of General Units is to provide a balance between immediate income and long-term growth of both capital and income.

To achieve this, the trust invests in the shares of about 60 leading companies representing a very wide spectrum of British industries and businesses, all with proven records of growth.

An investment of £100 in General Units at its launch in September, 1967 is worth today £172. Meanwhile, it has produced an increasing net income of £2.33 in 1968, £2.78 in 1969, £2.95 in 1970, and £3.16 in 1971.

The trust's future prospects look promising and should also benefit from the recent and proposed tax changes.

The authoritative survey *Planned Savings* places General Units among Britain's better performing trusts from among a total of 133 over the past three years.

For your guidance, on 11th November, 1971 the offer price of General Units was 40.3p each giving an estimated gross starting yield of £3.18% p.a.

A word of caution: The price of units and the income from them can go down as well as up.

FURTHER DETAILS

Buying Units is for sale at the price shown on receipt of your order. We will not acknowledge receipt of your application and subscription, but will despatch a certificate for the units within 21 days.

Selling Units: When you decide to sell, which you may do at any time, the Managers will buy back units at not less than the bid price calculated on the day your instructions are received, in accordance with a formula approved by the Department of Trade and Industry. Payment is normally made within seven days.

Subscriptions: The Trusts are authorised by the Department of Trade and Industry, and are "widely-quoted" investments under the Trusts Investments Act, 1961. The Trusts to date have been: Investment-Trust Units, High-Yield Units, and General Units.

Dividends: The offer prices currently include an initial service charge not exceeding 5% plus a small rounding-up charge. Out of this, commission of 11% will be paid to Banks, Stockbrokers, Solicitors and Accountants on applications bearing their stamp.

Income: Distributions of net income are made as follows: Investment-Trust Units 31st May and 30th November; High-Yield Units 15th May and 15th November; General Units 15th March and 15th September. They can be re-invested in further units if you wish.

Re-investment: Trust Units and High-Yield Units are at present "xd", which means you will receive your first distribution of income on 31st May and 15th May 1972 respectively. A half-yearly charge currently 1.5% for Investment-Trust Units and 1.5% for High-Yield Units and General Units of the value of the fund is deducted from the Trusts' income to defray Managers' expenses including Trustees' fees, and is already allowed for in the estimated gross starting yields.

Managers: The Save and Prosper Group Limited is a member of the Association of Unit Trust Managers, 4 Great St. Helens, London EC3P 3EP. Telephone: 01-554 8899.

THE SAVE AND PROSPER Book of Money

This new book, sponsored by Save and Prosper and published by Collins, is the first comprehensive guide to money matters for the layman. Chapters include Saving, Banks, Insurance, Purchase, Buying a Car, Credit, Unit Trusts, Borrowing, Stocks and Shares and lots more. All explained by experts—simply. Printed in two colours, with over 200 illustrations and tables. Obtainable at leading booksellers or direct from Save and Prosper Group Limited, 4 Great St. Helens, London EC3P 3EP, price £1 (plus 5p p and p). Order yours now.

LUMP SUM PURCHASE: To make a lump sum purchase in any of these funds on offer today just fill in the relevant part of the coupon and post it to us with your remittance.		REGULAR MONTHLY SAVING: To obtain a stake in any of these funds by saving a regular monthly amount, with the option of life-insurance cover and tax relief just complete the lower coupon for further details.	
The Dealing Dept., Save and Prosper Group Limited, 4 Great St. Helens, London EC3P 3EP. Telephone: 01-554 8899			
MR/MRS/MISS SURNAME			
FIRST NAMES			
ADDRESS			
DATE			
<input type="checkbox"/> I wish to purchase units to the value shown in this form calculated at the offer price on receipt of this application.		<input type="checkbox"/> I wish to make my four future distributions of income to be re-invested in further Investment-Trust Units.	
<input type="checkbox"/> I wish to purchase units to the value shown in this form calculated at the offer price on receipt of this application.		<input type="checkbox"/> I wish to make my four future distributions of income to be re-invested in further High-Yield Units.	
<input type="checkbox"/> I wish to purchase units to the value shown in this form calculated at the offer price on receipt of this application.		<input type="checkbox"/> I wish to make my four future distributions of income to be re-invested in further General Units.	
SIGNATURE(s)			
<input type="checkbox"/> If you are unable to make this declaration it should be deleted and the form lodged through your bank, stockbroker or solicitor.			
Investment-Trust Units		High-Yield Units	
Regular Monthly Saving		General Units	
1511/080		(FOR OFFICE USE)	

SAVE AND PROSPER GROUP

**A MARKET ANALYSIS SERVICE INCLUDING
CAPITALISATION AND NET ASSET VALUE**

"reduce the disparity between interim and final payments," an unchanged total is assumed. Whether there is no qualification from the chairman or where the advice is that an increase in the total dividend is expected, an unchanged final is assumed and added with the increased interim payment. In the event of a cut in the interim payment, the rate in the final dividend has been scaled down proportionately in arriving at the dividend rate shown. If the interim is passed, no figure will be given. In the event of the

resumption of payments without any firm official forecast, a "full" final dividend will be assumed whether or not the chairman intimates the possibility of a final to follow. Bonus payments will be included in the rate where they are regularly paid, i.e. paid for at least two successive years.

The market capitalisation takes in the value of all classes of equity capital.

The final column shows net assets per share in new pence. This is calculated on the tangible assets shown in the balance sheet, with

adjustments where official and realistic up-to-date valuations are shown in the footnotes to the accounts. Quoted investments, for instance, would be taken at their market value rather than the cost price shown in the balance sheet; and where directors put a firm valuation of property surpluses, this too would be taken into account.

Where no realistic asset position can be given, such as in the case of banks and insurance firms with inner reserves, or some mining companies, no figure will be

Where no realistic asset position can be given, such as in the case of banks and insurance firms with inner reserves, or some mining companies, no figure will be shown.

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

Cadbury Schweppes	185	14.4	16.0	1.4	3.0	106
Cap	191	18.1	18.2	0.1	3.8	107
Cap (Schwabe)	192	18.7	18.7	0.0	6.9	108
Canning (W.)	169	16.7	27.5	1.4	4.2	109
Capo	225	22.5	22.5	0.0	4.2	110
Caraco-Nell	225	22.5	22.5	0.0	3.4	111
Caravane Int	112	11.2	11.2	0.0	0.8	112
Carbide Indust.	112	11.2	11.2	0.0	0.8	113
Carfene Int	341	34.1	34.1	0.0	15.5	114
Carriers & S	125	12.5	12.5	0.0	4.6	115
Carrrington	125	12.5	12.5	0.0	3.9	116
Carroll (John)	125	12.5	12.5	0.0	1.6	117
Cavenham Foods	125	12.5	12.5	0.0	1.6	118
Cavoon	125	12.5	12.5	0.0	1.7	119
Cent. Bap. & Trus	125	12.5	12.5	0.0	3.2	120
Chamberlain	251	25.1	25.1	0.0	3.2	121
Chamberlain Pharms	251	25.1	25.1	0.0	3.2	122
Chamberlain	141	14.1	14.1	0.0	3.2	123
Charvington Gdn	152	15.2	15.2	0.0	3.2	124
Chieride, Elect.	11	1.1	1.1	0.0	1.7	125
Chisman	11	1.1	1.1	0.0	1.4	126
Clarke & Son	11	1.1	1.1	0.0	2.3	127
Clarke (George)	37	3.7	3.7	0.0	4.0	128
Clarke Int.-Ord	85	8.5	8.5	0.0	3.6	129
Clay (Richards)	118	11.8	11.8	0.0	3.6	130
Clay	118	11.8	11.8	0.0	1.6	131
Clover	159	15.9	15.9	0.0	1.6	132
Clover Hauls	159	15.9	15.9	0.0	1.6	133
Crowdsdale Inds	1173	117.3	117.3	0.0	2.0	134
Crowdsdale Inds.-Ord	1173	117.3	117.3	0.0	2.0	135
De A	641	64.1	64.1	0.0	3.2	136
De A	184	18.4	18.4	0.0	1.3	137
De A	93	9.3	9.3	0.0	1.3	138
De A	93	9.3	9.3	0.0	1.3	139
De A	184	18.4	18.4	0.0	1.3	140
De A	184	18.4	18.4	0.0	1.3	141
De A	184	18.4	18.4	0.0	1.3	142
De A	184	18.4	18.4	0.0	1.3	143
De A	184	18.4	18.4	0.0	1.3	144
De A	184	18.4	18.4	0.0	1.3	145
De A	184	18.4	18.4	0.0	1.3	146
De A	184	18.4	18.4	0.0	1.3	147
De A	184	18.4	18.4	0.0	1.3	148
De A	184	18.4	18.4	0.0	1.3	149
De A	184	18.4	18.4	0.0	1.3	150
De A	184	18.4	18.4	0.0	1.3	151
De A	184	18.4	18.4	0.0	1.3	152
De A	184	18.4	18.4	0.0	1.3	153
De A	184	18.4	18.4	0.0	1.3	154
De A	184	18.4	18.4	0.0	1.3	155
De A	184	18.4	18.4	0.0	1.3	156
De A	184	18.4	18.4	0.0	1.3	157
De A	184	18.4	18.4	0.0	1.3	158
De A	184	18.4	18.4	0.0	1.3	159
De A	184	18.4	18.4	0.0	1.3	160
De A	184	18.4	18.4	0.0	1.3	161
De A	184	18.4	18.4	0.0	1.3	16

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1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363	2364	2365	2366	2367	2368	2369	2370	2371	2372	2373	2374	2375	2376	2377	2378	2379	2380	2381	2382	2383	2384
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	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27	2027-28	2028-29	2029-30	2030-31	2031-32	2032-33	2033-34	2034-35	2035-36	2036-37	2037-38	2038-39	2039-40	2040-41	2041-42	2042-43	2043-44	2044-45	2045-46	2046-47	2047-48	2048-49	2049-50	2050-51	2051-52	2052-53	2053-54	2054-55	2055-56	2056-57	2057-58	2058-59	2059-60	2060-61	2061-62	2062-63	2063-64	2064-65	2065-66	2066-67	2067-68	2068-69	2069-70	2070-71	2071-72	2072-73	2073-74	2074-75	2075-76	2076-77	2077-78	2078-79	2079-80	2080-81	2081-82	2082-83	2083-84	2084-85	2085-86	2086-87	2087-88	2088-89	2089-90	2090-91	2091-92	2092-93	2093-94	2094-95	2095-96	2096-97	2097-98	2098-99	2099-00	2100-01	2101-02	2102-03	2103-04	2104-05	2105-06	2106-07	2107-08	2108-09	2109-10	2110-11	2111-12	2112-13	2113-14	2114-15	2115-16	2116-17	2117-18	2118-19	2119-20	2120-21	2121-22	2122-23	2123-24	2124-25	2125-26	2126-27	2127-28	2128-29	2129-30	2130-31	2131-32	2132-33	2133-34	2134-35	2135-36	2136-37	2137-38	2138-39	2139-40	2140-41	2141-42	2142-43	2143-44	2144-45	2145-46	2146-47	2147-48	2148-49	2149-50	2150-51	2151-52	2152-53	2153-54	2154-55	2155-56	2156-57	2157-58	2158-59	2159-60	2160-61	2161-62	2162-63	2163-64	2164-65	2165-66	2166-67	2167-68	2168-69	2169-70	2170-71	2171-72	2172-73	2173-74	2174-75	2175-76	2176-77	2177-78	2178-79	2179-80	2180-81	2181-82	2182-83	2183-84	2184-85	2185-86	2186-87	2187-88	2188-89	2189-90	2190-91	2191-92	2192-93	2193-94	2194-95	2195-96	2196-97	2197-98	2198-99	2199-00	2200-01	2201-02	2202-03	2203-04	2204-05	2205-06	2206-07	2207-08	2208-09	2209-10	2210-11	2211-12	2212-13	2213-14	2214-15	2215-16	2216-17	2217-18	2218-19	2219-20	2220-21	2221-22	2222-23	2223-24	2224-25	2225-26	2226-27	2227-28	2228-29	2229-30	2230-31	2231-32	2232-33	2233-34	2234-35	2235-36	2236-37	2237-38	2238-39	2239-40	2240-41	2241-42	2242-43	2243-44	2244-45	2245-46	2246-47	2247-48	2248-49	2249-50	2250-51	2251-52	2252-53	2253-54	2254-55	2255-56	2256-57	2257-58	2258-59	2259-60	2260-61	2261-62	2262-63	2263-64	2264-65	2265-66	2266-67	2267-68	2268-69	2269-70	2270-71	2271-72	2272-73	2273-74	2274-75	2275-76	2276-77	2277-78	2278-79	2279-80	2280-81	2281-82	2282-83	2283-84	2284-85	2285-86	2286-87	2287-88	2288-89	2289-90	2290-91	2291-92	2292-93	2293-94	2294-95	2295-96	2296-97	2297-98
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591	Attack Oil	96	5.4	16.5	0.9	19.1	2
592	Barium Sulfate	140	28.5	1.0	4.5	6	2
593	Berlin Oil	140	28.5	1.0	4.5	6	2
594	Berlin Petroleum	140	19.6	20.6	1.2	21.4	2
595	Berlin Oil	140	18.3	20.6	1.2	21.4	2
596	Berlin Oil	140	18.3	20.6	1.2	21.4	2
597	Berlin Oil	140	18.3	20.6	1.2	21.4	2
598	Berlin Oil	140	18.3	20.6	1.2	21.4	2
599	Berlin Oil	140	18.3	20.6	1.2	21.4	2
600	Berlin Oil	140	18.3	20.6	1.2	21.4	2
601	Berlin Oil	140	18.3	20.6	1.2	21.4	2
602	Berlin Oil	140	18.3	20.6	1.2	21.4	2
603	Berlin Oil	140	18.3	20.6	1.2	21.4	2
604	Berlin Oil	140	18.3	20.6	1.2	21.4	2
605	Berlin Oil	140	18.3	20.6	1.2	21.4	2
606	Berlin Oil	140	18.3	20.6	1.2	21.4	2
607	Berlin Oil	140	18.3	20.6	1.2	21.4	2
608	Berlin Oil	140	18.3	20.6	1.2	21.4	2
609	Berlin Oil	140	18.3	20.6	1.2	21.4	2
610	Berlin Oil	140	18.3	20.6	1.2	21.4	2
611	Berlin Oil	140	18.3	20.6	1.2	21.4	2
612	Berlin Oil	140	18.3	20.6	1.2	21.4	2
613	Berlin Oil	140	18.3	20.6	1.2	21.4	2
614	Berlin Oil	140	18.3	20.6	1.2	21.4	2
615	Berlin Oil	140	18.3	20.6	1.2	21.4	2
616	Berlin Oil	140	18.3	20.6	1.2	21.4	2
617	Berlin Oil	140	18.3	20.6	1.2	21.4	2
618	Berlin Oil	140	18.3	20.6	1.2	21.4	2
619	Berlin Oil	140	18.3	20.6	1.2	21.4	2
620	Berlin Oil	140	18.3	20.6	1.2	21.4	2
621	Berlin Oil	140	18.3	20.6	1.2	21.4	2
622	Berlin Oil	140	18.3	20.6	1.2	21.4	2
623	Berlin Oil	140	18.3	20.6	1.2	21.4	2
624	Berlin Oil	140	18.3	20.6	1.2	21.4	2
625	Berlin Oil	140	18.3	20.6	1.2	21.4	2
626	Berlin Oil	140	18.3	20.6	1.2	21.4	2
627	Berlin Oil	140	18.3	20.6	1.2	21.4	2
628	Berlin Oil	140	18.3	20.6	1.2	21.4	2
629	Berlin Oil	140	18.3	20.6	1.2	21.4	2
630	Berlin Oil	140	18.3	20.6	1.2	21.4	2
631	Berlin Oil	140	18.3	20.6	1.2	21.4	2
632	Berlin Oil	140	18.3	20.6	1.2	21.4	2
633	Berlin Oil	140	18.3	20.6	1.2	21.4	2
634	Berlin Oil	140	18.3	20.6	1.2	21.4	2
635	Berlin Oil	140	18.3	20.6	1.2	21.4	2
636	Berlin Oil	140	18.3	20.6	1.2	21.4	2
637	Berlin Oil	140	18.3	20.6	1.2	21.4	2
638	Berlin Oil	140	18.3	20.6	1.2	21.4	2
639	Berlin Oil	140	18.3	20.6	1.2	21.4	2
640	Berlin Oil	140	18.3	20.6	1.2	21.4	2
641	Berlin Oil	140	18.3	20.6	1.2	21.4	2
642	Berlin						

541	Alliance Ins.	114	29.0	11.0	1.4	1.4	12.0
542	Allied Inv.	120	29.0	11.0	1.4	1.4	12.0
543	Allied Inv. & Prop.	120	29.0	11.0	1.4	1.4	12.0
544	Arizapac	120	29.0	11.0	1.4	1.4	12.0
545	Arizapac	120	29.0	11.0	1.4	1.4	12.0
546	Arizapac	120	29.0	11.0	1.4	1.4	12.0
547	Arizapac	120	29.0	11.0	1.4	1.4	12.0
548	Arizapac	120	29.0	11.0	1.4	1.4	12.0
549	Arizapac	120	29.0	11.0	1.4	1.4	12.0
550	Arizapac	120	29.0	11.0	1.4	1.4	12.0
551	Arizapac	120	29.0	11.0	1.4	1.4	12.0
552	Arizapac	120	29.0	11.0	1.4	1.4	12.0
553	Arizapac	120	29.0	11.0	1.4	1.4	12.0
554	Arizapac	120	29.0	11.0	1.4	1.4	12.0
555	Arizapac	120	29.0	11.0	1.4	1.4	12.0
556	Arizapac	120	29.0	11.0	1.4	1.4	12.0
557	Arizapac	120	29.0	11.0	1.4	1.4	12.0
558	Arizapac	120	29.0	11.0	1.4	1.4	12.0
559	Arizapac	120	29.0	11.0	1.4	1.4	12.0
560	Arizapac	120	29.0	11.0	1.4	1.4	12.0
561	Arizapac	120	29.0	11.0	1.4	1.4	12.0
562	Arizapac	120	29.0	11.0	1.4	1.4	12.0
563	Arizapac	120	29.0	11.0	1.4	1.4	12.0
564	Arizapac	120	29.0	11.0	1.4	1.4	12.0
565	Arizapac	120	29.0	11.0	1.4	1.4	12.0
566	Arizapac	120	29.0	11.0	1.4	1.4	12.0
567	Arizapac	120	29.0	11.0	1.4	1.4	12.0
568	Arizapac	120	29.0	11.0	1.4	1.4	12.0
569	Arizapac	120	29.0	11.0	1.4	1.4	12.0
570	Arizapac	120	29.0	11.0	1.4	1.4	12.0
571	Arizapac	120	29.0	11.0	1.4	1.4	12.0
572	Arizapac	120	29.0	11.0	1.4	1.4	12.0
573	Arizapac	120	29.0	11.0	1.4	1.4	12.0
574	Arizapac	120	29.0	11.0	1.4	1.4	12.0
575	Arizapac	120	29.0	11.0	1.4	1.4	12.0
576	Arizapac	120	29.0	11.0	1.4	1.4	12.0
577	Arizapac	120	29.0	11.0	1.4	1.4	12.0
578	Arizapac	120	29.0	11.0	1.4	1.4	12.0
579	Arizapac	120	29.0	11.0	1.4	1.4	12.0
580	Arizapac	120	29.0	11.0	1.4	1.4	12.0
581	Arizapac	120	29.0	11.0	1.4	1.4	12.0
582	Arizapac	120	29.0	11.0	1.4	1.4	12.0
583	Arizapac	120	29.0	11.0	1.4	1.4	12.0
584	Arizapac	120	29.0	11.0	1.4	1.4	12.0
585	Arizapac	120	29.0	11.0	1.4	1.4	12.0
586	Arizapac	120	29.0	11.0	1.4	1.4	12.0
587	Arizapac	120	29.0	11.0	1.4	1.4	12.0
588	Arizapac	120	29.0	11.0	1.4	1.4	12.0
589	Arizapac	120	29.0	11.0	1.4	1.4	12.0
590	Arizapac	120	29.0	11.0	1.4	1.4	12.0
591	Arizapac	120	29.0	11.0	1.4	1.4	12.0
592	Arizapac	120	29.0	11.0	1.4	1.4	12.0
593	Arizapac	120	29.0	11.0	1.4	1.4	12.0
594	Arizapac	120	29.0	11.0	1.4	1.4	12.0
595	Arizapac	120	29.0	11.0	1.4	1.4	12.0
596	Arizapac	120	29.0	11.0	1.4	1.4	12.0

72.4	Golden	Hope	47	7.8	40.0	1.6	8.5	12
72.2	Kuats	Kepang	27	7.2	29.0	2.7	7.7	3
18.2	Kuala	Asiatik	45	2.5	40.0	2.5	8.0	3
20.1	Potaling	Amal	27	2.7	37.5	1.4	8.1	3
45.3	Seaford		64	13.9	25.0	1.4	5.4	14
51.9								

2144	British & Comm.	200	14.4	15.0	1.3	6.0	67
2145	Common Brothers	100	10.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	68
2146	Commonwealth	100	12.2	12.2	0.0	0.0	69
2147	Continental	500	10.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	70
2148	Foreign	100	10.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	71
2149	Harvard	100	10.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	72
2150	Windsor	100	10.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	73
2151	Windsor	100	10.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	74
2152	Windsor	100	10.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	75
2153	Windsor	100	10.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	76
2154	Windsor	100	10.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	77
2155	Windsor	100	10.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	78
2156	Windsor	100	10.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	79
2157	Windsor	100	10.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	80
2158	Windsor	100	10.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	81
2159	Windsor	100	10.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	82
2160	Windsor	100	10.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	83
2161	Windsor	100	10.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	84
2162	Windsor	100	10.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	85
2163	Windsor	100	10.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	86
2164	Windsor	100	10.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	87
2165	Windsor	100	10.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	88
2166	Windsor	100	10.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	89
2167	Windsor	100	10.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	90
2168	Windsor	100	10.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	91
2169	Windsor	100	10.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	92
2170	Windsor	100	10.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	93
2171	Windsor	100	10.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	94
2172	Windsor	100	10.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	95
2173	Windsor	100	10.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	96
2174	Windsor	100	10.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	97
2175	Windsor	100	10.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	98
2176	Windsor	100	10.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	99
2177	Windsor	100	10.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	100

● For technical reasons, it is not possible to show in the main body of the table those price/earnings ratios and dividends which are over 100. These cases are:

Company
Management Agency
Music
White Thompson
Equity and Law
Legal & General
London & Manchester
Real Estate
Prudential
Refuge S

Artogan first time

By SIMON CHANNON

Juvenile hurdlers dominate the scene today with the valuable Merit Hurdle, the chief event at Nottingham, while Ayr stages another in the series of qualifiers for the George Lodge Memorial Hurdle.

The Nottingham race brings back the name of the late, much-regarded Artozan, (2.0), who ran a superb race on the 11th of last year, when he was only close third to Sir Arcturion. That was his first effort since joining Jones's string from the 11th of last year, and to be the fitter for the experience, he is mapped to make a successful first appearance today.

Others with this experience over jumps are Salvatti, Ballytruckle, and Repteme appear the pick. Salvatti, who represents The Doncaster, ran in place of the Doncaster winner Royal Scene, beat Rush Money at Ascot but then refused to start at that level for the 11th of last year.

Salvatti's Sandown, Balding bred this French-bred three-year-old with blinkers at Fontwell last week, and he is expected to give Salvatti beating. Sonny is a sure bet by a length and a half.

Ballytruckle, who started his racing career in Ireland, showed his class in the 11th of last year. In Newbury last month, which he confirmed when easily winning a

Ayr runners, riders and betting forecasts

<p>To the Chaplin Hurdle</p> <p>was any- dy's race as y came to the last figh- t with Terry addecombe on a Liscomb on (ft), upsid- ed by Davies on A Pinch (centre), with on Mellor ghtly behind Flower cker. Mellor ought Flower cker with a all timed run to the flat to u by half-a- length from A Pinch. With ish as a man e lengths way third</p>	<p>TOTE DOUBLE: 1.15 & 3.15. TREBLE: 1.45, 2.45 & 3.45. GOING: Good to soft (Hurdles): Good (Chase).</p>	<p>SELECTIONS</p>
<p>1 15-GATEHEAD NOVICES' HURDLE (DIV 1) 2m; winner £204 (18 runners).</p>	<p>1 15 Bold Daemon 1 45 Proud Percy 2 15 Fleethash</p>	<p>2 45 Bright Bubble 1 15 Treenash 3 45 The Spook</p>
<p>1 000/0 Alrth Ross W. Taylor 6-11-12</p>	<p>Mr. B. Taylor (71) 1 0320/0 Bold Daemon Fairbairn 6-11-12 J. J. Maidane</p>	<p>COURSE POINTERS.—A left-hand, well-drained course that is ideal for a long-striding horse. Trainers to note, in addition to Nigel Agnew who owns locally, are Arthur Staphenson, Ken Oliver, Gordon Richards, and Denny Smith. Most successful jockeys with mounts today are Ron Barry, Barry Morgan, Brian Fletcher, and Stan Haynes. At last year's meeting Richards and Barry landed the Kenmare Handicap, and this afternoon they are associated with Merry Fox (1.15), Scottish Courage (2.15), last year's winner, and Treenash (3.15).</p>
<p>0 0320/0 Bold Daemon Fairbairn 6-11-12 J. J. Maidane</p>	<p>0 0310/0 Brian Stirling 7-11-12 Mr. McGuinness</p>	<p>40 100/0 Paddy McGreevy 11-0-0 E. Fenwick</p>
<p>4 000/0 Straton Lyric W. D. Francis 6-11-12</p>	<p>1 0310/0 John's Choice 6-11-12 Mr. B. Taylor</p>	<p>40 100/0 Paddy McGreevy 11-0-0 E. Fenwick</p>
<p>6 0-23 The Strain 7-11-12 Mr. McGuinness</p>	<p>0 0310/0 John's Choice 6-11-12 Mr. B. Taylor</p>	<p>40 100/0 Paddy McGreevy 11-0-0 E. Fenwick</p>
<p>6 4323/40 John's Choice 6-11-12 Mr. B. Taylor</p>	<p>0 0310/0 John's Choice 6-11-12 Mr. B. Taylor</p>	<p>40 100/0 Paddy McGreevy 11-0-0 E. Fenwick</p>
<p>0 0310/0 John's Choice 6-11-12 Mr. B. Taylor</p>	<p>0 0310/0 John's Choice 6-11-12 Mr. B. Taylor</p>	<p>40 100/0 Paddy McGreevy 11-0-0 E. Fenwick</p>
<p>0 0310/0 John's Choice 6-11-12 Mr. B. Taylor</p>	<p>0 0310/0 John's Choice 6-11-12 Mr. B. Taylor</p>	<p>40 100/0 Paddy McGreevy 11-0-0 E. Fenwick</p>
<p>1 0320/0 Straton Lyric W. D. Francis 6-11-12</p>	<p>1 0310/0 John's Choice 6-11-12 Mr. B. Taylor</p>	<p>40 100/0 Paddy McGreevy 11-0-0 E. Fenwick</p>
<p>1 0320/0 Straton Lyric W. D. Francis 6-11-12</p>	<p>1 0310/0 John's Choice 6-11-12 Mr. B. Taylor</p>	<p>40 100/0 Paddy McGreevy 11-0-0 E. Fenwick</p>
<p>1 0320/0 Straton Lyric W. D. Francis 6-11-12</p>	<p>1 0310/0 John's Choice 6-11-12 Mr. B. Taylor</p>	<p>40 100/0 Paddy McGreevy 11-0-0 E. Fenwick</p>
<p>1 0320/0 Straton Lyric W. D. Francis 6-11-12</p>	<p>1 0310/0 John's Choice 6-11-12 Mr. B. Taylor</p>	<p>40 100/0 Paddy McGreevy 11-0-0 E. Fenwick</p>
<p>1 0320/0 Straton Lyric W. D. Francis 6-11-12</p>	<p>1 0310/0 John's Choice 6-11-12 Mr. B. Taylor</p>	<p>40 100/0 Paddy McGreevy 11-0-0 E. Fenwick</p>
<p>1 0320/0 Straton Lyric W. D. Francis 6-11-12</p>	<p>1 0310/0 John's Choice 6-11-12 Mr. B. Taylor</p>	<p>40 100/0 Paddy McGreevy 11-0-0 E. Fenwick</p>
<p>1 0320/0 Straton Lyric W. D. Francis 6-11-12</p>	<p>1 0310/0 John's Choice 6-11-12 Mr. B. Taylor</p>	<p>40 100/0 Paddy McGreevy 11-0-0 E. Fenwick</p>
<p>1 0320/0 Straton Lyric W. D. Francis 6-11-12</p>	<p>1 0310/0 John's Choice 6-11-12 Mr. B. Taylor</p>	<p>40 100/0 Paddy McGreevy 11-0-0 E. Fenwick</p>
<p>1 0320/0 Straton Lyric W. D. Francis 6-11-12</p>	<p>1 0310/0 John's Choice 6-11-12 Mr. B. Taylor</p>	<p>40 100/0 Paddy McGreevy 11-0-0 E. Fenwick</p>
<p>1 0320/0 Straton Lyric W. D. Francis 6-11-12</p>	<p>1 0310/0 John's Choice 6-11-12 Mr. B. Taylor</p>	<p>40 100/0 Paddy McGreevy 11-0-0 E. Fenwick</p>
<p>1 0320/0 Straton Lyric W. D. Francis 6-11-12</p>	<p>1 0310/0 John's Choice 6-11-12 Mr. B. Taylor</p>	<p>40 100/0 Paddy McGreevy 11-0-0 E. Fenwick</p>
<p>1 0320/0 Straton Lyric W. D. Francis 6-11-12</p>	<p>1 0310/0 John's Choice 6-11-12 Mr. B. Taylor</p>	<p>40 100/0 Paddy McGreevy 11-0-0 E. Fenwick</p>
<p>1 0320/0 Straton Lyric W. D. Francis 6-11-12</p>	<p>1 0310/0 John's Choice 6-11-12 Mr. B. Taylor</p>	<p>40 100/0 Paddy McGreevy 11-0</p>

Nottingham Jackpot card _____ **Top Irish rider dies**

[illegible]

Final day of the World Cup golf as US win

Beach Gardens, Florida, November 14. The final day of the World Cup golf tournament at the National Course here, total of 555, 21 under par, 1 stroke lower than the South African team, which finished with a 71 for a total of seven strokes ahead of the closing holes. Player Nicklaus, who had a 68 to be in the lead, finished with a 71, a total of 21 strokes lower than the South African team, which finished with a 71 for a total of seven strokes ahead of the closing holes. Player Nicklaus, who had a 68 to be in the lead, finished with a 71, a total of 21 strokes lower than the South African team, which finished with a 71 for a total of seven strokes ahead of the closing holes.

PGA NATIONAL COURSE

Player	Score	Total
Nicklaus	68	21
South Africa	71	28

From PAT WARD-THOMAS

made four from far short of the first green in two and soon were right ahead of the South African team, which finished with a 71 for a total of seven strokes ahead of the closing holes. Player Nicklaus, who had a 68 to be in the lead, finished with a 71, a total of 21 strokes lower than the South African team, which finished with a 71 for a total of seven strokes ahead of the closing holes.



Gerald Battick... bright start faded at Torquay in the Dewar Cup final

Dewar Cup lawn tennis Finns unlikely to test Battick's men

By DAVID GRAY

After falling by 3-6, 6-1, 6-2 to Bob Hewitt in the final at the Palace Hotel, Torquay, the last of the four qualifying competitions for the Dewar Cup, on Saturday, Helsinki, where he will lead the British team against Finland in the second round of the King's Cup tonight and tomorrow. That should be a fairly comfortable fixture.

Rest of World batting sheer brilliance

Sydney November 14

The Rest of the World treated the crowd here to a brilliant display of aggressive batting when they began their second innings 32 runs behind New South Wales today. The New South Wales lead was demolished in four overs as Hyton Ackerman, Gavaskar and Zahur Abbas treated the opening bowling by

Weekend's sports results

FOOTBALL	Result
Manchester City vs. Ipswich	2-0
Sheff Wed vs. Middlesbrough	1-1
Sheff Wed vs. Middlesbrough	1-1
Sheff Wed vs. Middlesbrough	1-1

GUARDIAN CROSSWORD 13,086

ACROSS

1. Bound to have a drink after the game! (3,6).

2. Many see mistake in the document (5).

3. Duck comes from river to Somerset town (7).

4. Pariah among some striking actors? (7).

5. Settled about master, being backward in a language (5).

6. Pariah among some striking actors? (7).

7. Composer has faithful student - Mr. Baines, possibly (8,7).

8. Rests after arranging about paper flags (8).

9. Drive back? Just the reverse! (5).

10. The missing leader? (7).

11. IMPROBABLE

12. IMPROBABLE

13. IMPROBABLE

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25. IMPROBABLE

